Kirkland Lake District

LAND USE GUIDELINES

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MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Kirkland Lake District

LAND USE GUIDELINES

Ontario

Ministry of Natural Resources

Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister

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Deputy Minister

1983

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATIVE REGION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS

LEGEND

MAP I

- NORTHERN ADMINISTRATIVE REGION
- ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
- DISTRICT OFFICE
- DISTRICT PLANNING AREA

25 0 25 50 75
MILES

20 0 40 80 120 160
KILOMETRES

FOREWORD

The Ministry of Natural Resources has a primary responsibility for the management of the province's natural resources, in particular those related to resource development and outdoor recreation.

This document will serve as a design for integrated resource development in the Kirkland Lake District. It is also intended to provide others with an understanding of the Ministry's mandate and its programs which rely on both Crown and private lands for success.

To ensure an integrated approach the *Kirkland Lake District Land Use Guidelines* identify where and in what manner the Ministry may use Crown land, and to what extent it may wish to suggest the use of private land, in working towards the achievement of Ministry objectives.

For Crown land the Ministry must consider the land and water requirements for both its own programs and those of other government agencies. This will require ongoing liaison with these other agencies. The Ministry will continue to consult with private landowners and local municipalities since the latter have the responsibility for control of private land use.

The program targets and approaches outlined in this document follow the overall direction outlined in the Ministry's *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. This document may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the planning process of municipalities and other agencies. It is recognized, however, that this document has no legal status.

Planning is a continuous process and must be responsive to changing needs, information and technology. Thus the targets and strategies presented in this document are subject to revision based on such factors as changes in government policy, new or refined resource information, and significant changes to land use in other planning documents. To accommodate changes the *Land Use Guidelines* will normally be reviewed every ten years and will involve full public consultation.

Comments may be addressed to the District Manager at any time.

Regional Director
Northern Region

District Manager
Kirkland Lake District

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A: district context

The Kirkland Lake District is one of eight Administrative Districts in the Northern Administrative Region of the Ministry of Natural Resources. The District covers 13,313 square kilometres of land and water (See Map 1).

Of the District's population of approximately 29,000 people about 27,000 live in the 19 municipalities in the District. Kirkland Lake is the largest centre with about 12,000 residents.

The climate of the area is modified continental with warm, short summers and long, cold winters.

Surficial geology is largely the result of continental glaciation. The terrain varies from hilly to flat. The Great Clay Belt and Little Clay Belt are the result of sediment deposits in large glacial lakes. Sand and clay are the predominant soil types although peat is often mixed with other deposits.

The height of land between the Atlantic and Arctic watershed bisects the District. Major watercourses are the Montreal River, Blanche River and the Black River. Ontario Hydro has water control dams at Watabeag Lake, Mistinikon Lake (Baden Township) and Indian Chutes on the Montreal River.

The forest cover in the District ranges between predominantly coniferous with mixed broad leaved trees to forests of a very mixed nature. Black spruce, jackpine and balsam fir are the main coniferous species. Trembling aspen and white birch are the main deciduous ones.

Fur traders, native people, railway men, miners, loggers and farmers have all contributed to the District's history. The earliest identified culture (3000 B.C.) is the Shield Archaic. The early 1600's saw the first white fur traders. Logging began in the latter 1800's and was followed by agricultural settlement in the New Liskeard area. The railway reached Swastika in 1906 and mineral discoveries in the area occurred about the same time. Mining, logging and agriculture continue to be major industries in the District.

Approximately 77 percent of the District is Crown land. About 17 percent of the District is affected by a Caution on Crown land registered by the Bear Island Indian Band in Temagami. Until ownership is determined, no disposition of Crown land can occur in the Cautioned area. Four percent of the District has been removed from staking due to related Indian land claims.

Highway 11, which is part of a Trans Canada Highway route, bisects the District on a northwest to southeast diagonal. Other major highway routes are Highway 101 (Quebec Border - Matheson - Timmins), Highway 65 (Matachewan - New Liskeard) and Highway 66 (Quebec Border - Kirkland Lake - Matachewan).

The Ontario Northland Railway provides the only rail service and the main rail line parallels Highway 11. Air passenger service is available from NorOntair from Kirkland Lake and Earlton.

The only generating station in the District is Ontario Hydro's Indian Chute Generating Station which has an installed capacity of 3,240 kilovolts. Several power transmission lines distribute power through the District. A twin natural gas pipeline parallels the Highway 11 corridor.

B: terms of reference

The *Kirkland Lake District Land Use Guidelines* relate the policies of the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* to the District planning area by identifying the specific lands and waters necessary to achieve the Ministry's program targets.

The document will identify land use areas with detailed management guidelines. These guidelines will outline how the Ministry could use public land and would like to influence the use of private land to achieve its resource objectives and targets.

The document indicates what the Ministry of Natural Resources wishes to achieve on Crown land, and influence on private land and the lands of other agencies such as Conservation Authorities, in order to achieve Ministry objectives. The *Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The planning control of private land in organized municipalities is exercised through municipal planning documents which are prepared in accordance with and under the authority of the *Planning Act* which is administered by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

There will be occasions when the Ministry will feel that a certain land use or proposed development on private land, while in conformance with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponents, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations, they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with Ministry of Natural Resources policy.

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, Conservation Authorities and interest groups are key participants in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents.

Official plans and zoning by-laws regulating land use are in place for the Town of Kirkland Lake, the Township of Black River-Matheson and the Township of Casey. The Townships of Larder Lake and Armstrong have official plans and are in the process of completing zoning by-laws. Official plans and zoning by-laws are expected in the near future from the Township of James and the planning area for the Township of Dack and the Towns of Charlton and Englehart. These municipal planning documents are generally compatible with these *Land Use Guidelines*. Through periodic reviews and close liaison with municipal officials, the Ministry will continue to assist municipalities in developing appropriate natural resource policies in their planning documents.

The Kirkland Lake District has had a number of previous plans or zoning designations. A *Recreational Zoning Plan for the Kirkland Lake District* has been in place since 1970. That plan, which was originally designed to guide the disposition of Crown land for recreational uses, will be replaced by these *Land Use Guidelines*.

In the event of conflicts between previous Ministry plans prepared for the Kirkland Lake District and the 1983 *Land Use Guidelines*, the latter will normally apply. In the future, the *Land Use Guidelines* may be modified to reflect new information and changing circumstances.

C: planning process

The planning process of the Ministry of Natural Resources proceeds from the provincial level to the regional level and finally to the detailed District level.

As the program evolved from 1974 to 1982, resource objectives and targets were distributed first from the provincial level to the administrative regions and then to the local Administrative District. At each level, the land and resource base was analysed in progressively more detail to determine if the resource objectives and targets were realistic. Modifications to targets were made throughout the process.

Public involvement in the Ministry's land use planning process first began with the development of the Ministry's *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* (1974-1984) but increased locally during the preparation of optional plans. A background information document for the Kirkland Lake District was prepared and circulated in September of 1981. Open houses were held in Kirkland Lake to display and explain the information and the Ministry's planning process in April of 1982. The public was asked to comment on the accuracy of the Ministry's information and to provide any additional knowledge they had of the planning area and raise any problems or issues they felt should be addressed during the planning process.

In 1982 the Ministry produced a second document that outlined two planning options for the Kirkland Lake District. Open houses were held in June of 1982 by the District to explain the policy and proposals outlined in the document and invite public comment. In addition to receiving meny verbal and written comments as a result of the open houses and circulation of the documents, the Ministry, held follow-up meetings with municipalities and interest groups. All public input was recorded, responded to where necessary, filed, analysed and evaluated.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, a final draft of the *Kirkland Lake District Land Use Guidelines* was prepared. The Minister personally reviewed the District summary and analysis of public comment and discussed the draft with the District Manager. Further modifications were made to the *Land Use Guidelines* as a result of the Ministry's internal review.

Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the District office, the Ministry's main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public consultation program, such as the attendance at open houses and the number of responses received, are found in appendix A.

D: target assignment

The *Land Use Guidelines* represent the way in which the District may utilize the land and water resources to achieve the targets assigned from the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* (April 1982). The targets were derived through a consideration of local needs and resource potentials. The public was consulted on the acceptibility of these targets during the public review of the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* and the District *Proposed Policy and Planning Options* document.

The Ministry has ensured that all resource targets for renewable resources (timber, fish, wildlife, etc.) were not set in excess of a level which could be supported by sustained yield management.

Details and a summary of program targets which were assigned are found in Section II-C, resource policies. Details of where targets will be achieved are found in Section II-D, land use areas-guidelines.

One of the benefits of using targets in land use planning is that it provides a measurable indication of the degree of achievement of certain Ministry program policies. It is not intended, however, that all targets be achieved immediately. The intent is to aim for that level of achievement over the next 20 years. The actual level or degree of target achievement depends on a variety of factors such as:

- validity of original assumptions on which target was based;
- legislative approval of necessary funding and staffing required to carry out the level of resource management on which target achievement is based;
- changing economic and social conditions;
- new or improved inventory and information; and
- a more thorough analysis of the original information.

E: summary of plan options

Optional plans were developed to indicate the various means in which the land and water resources might be utilized to meet the resource program targets assigned to the District from the strategic planning exercise. Two planning options were identified in the Kirkland Lake District. The options were displayed for public comment and review at open houses in the District during June 1982. The options were also discussed in the second phase of the District planning exercise in the document *Proposed Policy and Planning Options for the Kirkland Lake District*. The document was available for public comment. The options presented in the second phase document are summarized in the next two subsections.

1. OPTION ONE

Mineral development, forestry, aggregate extraction were enccuraged throughout the District. Crown land recreation was also encouraged particularly in shoreline areas. Recreation received equal priority with resource extraction in two backshore areas (near Howard - Misema Lakes and in the Montreal River Watershed). New cottaging development on Crown land was permitted in a number of areas. Increases in agricultural activity were promoted and agriculture was recognized as a priority in two areas of the District. Some increase in the level of provincial park activity was expected with the recommendation for future development of the candidate Larder River Waterway Park.

Option one provided for existing uses in the District, while achieving targets assigned. The favourable public response to option one was based on the fact that it provided less cottages and provincial parks than did option two.

2. OPTION TWO

The major consideration in option two was the designation of high capability sites to appropriate uses. Recreation priority areas were concentrated near waterways. The option provided for a new Crown cottaging development and encouraged tourism development throughout the District including the Elk Lake area. The recreation potential of the Black River and Lake Abitibi was also recognized. As with option one, option two provided for existing uses and target achievement in resource based industries. Commercial fishing opportunities were permitted on the Montreal River. Moderate increases in provincial park activities were expected with the recommendation for future development of the candidate waterway parks on the Larder River and the Makobe-Grays River.

Favourable public response to option two was based on its provision of two waterway parks and increased tourism and cottaging opportunities.

F: response to plan options

The *Proposed Policy and Planning Options* document was released in June, 1982. Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the District office, the Ministry's main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public consultation program, such as the attendance at open houses and the number of responses received, are found in appendix A.

The main points of concern raised by the public were:

- provision of recreation opportunities and protection of natural environments in provincial parks;
- economic stability for the Kirkland Lake District;
- assurances that mineral development and forestry would not be unnecessarily restricted;
- protection of important habitat areas;
- development of Crown cottage lots (both pro and con); and
- recognition of cultural resources as a Crown land resource.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, a final draft of the *Kirkland Lake District Land Use Guidelines* was prepared. The Minister personally reviewed the District summary and analysis of public comment and discussed the draft with the District Manager. Further modifications were made as a result of the Ministry's internal review.

A summary of this analysis and evaluation is also available for viewing in the District office, the Ministry's main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park.

Some of the major changes are as follows:

- the Interim Road Access policy for Northern Ontario has been replaced with a provincial access roads policy;
- the Managed Forest Reserve policy has been replaced with a Modified Management Areas policy;
- the Crown Land Recreation policy has been revised to strengthen tourism benefits;
- the policy concerning prime lake trout lakes has been revised to permit limited forest harvesting provided that it is carefully controlled and the lake trout habitat is protected;
- the Provincial Fire Management policy has been revised;
- a policy concerning non-consumptive uses of wildlife has been added;
- the Forest Management policy has been changed to more clearly define the responsibilities of the forest companies and the Crown if future wood supply problems arise;
- the Larder River and Makobe-Grays River provincial park candidates have been recommended for park status;
- it is recommended that mineral exploration/extraction be permitted in the two candidate waterway parks; and
- hunting and trapping are recommended to continue as existing uses in the Larder River, Makobe-Grays River, Ben Nevis Township and Thackeray Township provincial park candidates.

Details on the specifics of the selected options are found in Section II.

A: introduction

The *Kirkland Lake District Land Use Guidelines* indicate how the land and water resources within the District are to be used in the achievement of the resource program objectives assigned to the District through the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. This section indicates the general and particular resource policies that will guide program development. It also details recommended locations for carrying out specific activities as well as the general operating guidelines for each.

B: general policies

1. GENERAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

a. Objective

Ministry plans will be made to encourage orderly development, balance and future flexibility.

b. Discussion

"Orderly Development" indicates that development should be managed and should proceed within a framework. Uncontrolled development, because of its ad hoc nature, leads to inconsistency, conflict and duplication of effort and cost.

"Balance" indicates that different kinds and intensity of development must be allowed to occur within a planning area. Balance also implies that minority as well as majority interests shall be served.

"Future Flexibility" indicates that some resource potential should be held in reserve in order to allow for future options and accommodate change. It indicates that it may not be desirable to develop all resources to full potential right now. This will allow future generations to have some say in resource allocation. Another reason for adopting a future flexibility policy is to maintain a "cushion" or "contingency" to compensate against future disasters or errors in projections of future needs.

2. ENVIRONMENT

a. Objective

The Ministry of Natural Resources will be committed to maintaining and improving overall environmental quality. All management programs of the Ministry will be subject to tl.e *Environmental Assessment Act*.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to identify through its component programs those areas which are sensitive to development.

b. Discussion

"Environment" is defined in the *Environmental Assessment Act* (1975) as the social, economic, cultural and natural conditions that influence the life of man or a community.

The main concern of the Ministry of Natural Resources is that the environment provides the biophysical base for its programs. In addition, the Ministry of Natural Resources has certain specific responsibilities related to the environment. These include the identification of sensitive areas and the enforcement of legislation such as the *Endangered Species Act*, the *Fisheries Act*, and the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will ensure that resource management activities adhere to the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

The Ministry continues to be concerned over the effects of acid rain on vegetation and fisheries habitat in Ontario. The Ministry plans to continue participation with the Ministry of the Environment in the five year experimental program begun in 1981, to investigate the feasibility of neutralizing acidic surface waters to protect aquatic life in Ontario lakes susceptible to acid rain, and to rehabilitate lakes already damaged.

Sensitive areas identified in the planning process may be defined as those areas that contain features of value whose preservation may be the main theme of management. The Ministry will continue its commitment to identify these sites through its component programs, i.e. fish and wildlife, parks, etc.

In co-operation with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, the Ministry of Natural Resources will assist in the management of significant cultural resources within provincial parks and on Crown land.

3. LOCAL AND TRADITIONAL USERS

a. Objective

The Ministry of Natural Resources will actively involve local people and traditional resource users in the preparation of its land use guidelines and plans. The public participation program will emphasize the identification and consideration of the needs and wants of this group as a priority.

b. Discussion

Ontario Crown resources belong to all of the people of Ontario and will be managed in the best interests of all citizens of the province including local and traditional users. In preparing land use guidelines and plans, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to avoid disruption of traditional or existing uses.

Local and traditional users will be considered the primary client group in all instances. The Ministry of Natural Resources will make a special effort to identify and accommodate their needs and wants in the planning process. Effective communication with local and traditional users will, of necessity, be given special attention. However, it should be stressed that local and traditional users should not expect that their desires will always be fully met. In some cases, it may be necessary to give priority to national or provincial concerns. An example may be energy requirements.

Native people living in Northeastern Ontario are among the local and traditional users of certain natural resources. The urgent need to communicate effectively with the people must be recognized.

Traditional native rights[1] both within provincial parks and on Crown land will continue to be respected. The application of the local and traditional user policy may be modified in response to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment.

4. LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

a. Objective

To facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources for continuous social and economic benefits for the people of Ontario.

To prevent loss of life and to minimize social disruption, property damage and loss of natural resource values from forest fires, floods, erosion, earth slippage and abandoned mines.

b. Strategy:

- maintain the Crown's proprietary interest in land and water;
- develop and maintain a geographical referencing system;

(1) The existing Treaty and aboriginal rights will be further defined at future Constitutional Conferences.

- manage public lands as well as waters in an integrated multiple use manner;
- dispose of Crown land in order to encourage private initiatives and development;
- permit a wide variety of recreational use on Crown land with minimal restrictions;
- identify and develop appropriate land use policies for hazardous areas of land as well as water which pose a threat to life, property or resource values;
- prepare and implement fire management plans;
- manage access roads on Crown land; and
- promote the establishment of modified management areas in a fashion which will maintain those values which the area was designed to protect.

c. Discussion

(i) Proprietary Interest The Ministry, through its programs has a custodianship responsibility for the 80 percent of the planning region that is Crown land. The proprietary interest is reflected in such programs as the removal of illegal occupations and the collection of acreage tax on mining lands. The government's position on land claims, such as those by native people, will be clarified.

(ii) Geographical Referencing Central to this custodianship responsibility is the maintenance of a record system for land transactions and an improved geographical referencing system, including surveys, referencing standards and the expansion of the Ontario Basic Mapping Program.

(iii) Integrated Land and Water Management (Multiple Use) The paramount concern in land and water management is the allocation of land and water in such a way as to ensure effective and efficient use and to best satisfy the needs of the people of the region and Ontario. The Ministry of Natural Resources strongly favours multiple use as a management strategy. The Ministry will as a result manage public lands and waters in an integrated manner rather than separately through its component resources. For private lands the concept of multiple use will also be encouraged. An integrated multiple use approach to resource use will provide optimum benefits for the people of Ontario.

Consistent with this multiple use approach, the Ministry will ensure that both the withdrawal of mining rights on Crown land and the withdrawal of productive forest land from forest management are kept to an absolute minimum. Here, the intent is to ensure that industrial development is supported by the broadest possible land base.

In keeping with this intent, a special approach will be taken within candidate park areas. Within these areas, identified park values will be protected. Uses and facilities which complement the achievement of park objectives will be encouraged. However, uses which have no significant negative impact on the long term achievement of park objectives will also be permitted with judicious controls. Those uses which would conflict with long term achievement of park objectives will be prohibited.

As part of the integration of uses, the Ministry will emphasize the role that water resources fulfill in the Kirkland Lake District. The Ministry will attempt to integrate various water resource uses such as transportation, recreation, hydraulic power generation and flood control.

The land and water management policy will be pursued through continued liaison with other agencies and groups such as municipalities, local Conservation Authorities, the Ministry of Environment and private industry.

Where municipal development controls are in effect, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to complement those planning efforts. However, if a significant provincial resource is inappropriately dealt with within a municipal planning document, a negotiated revision to the municipal planning document will be sought.

(iv) Crown Land Disposition The Ministry disposes of land for a wide variety of uses in order to encourage private sector developments and initiatives.

When disposing of Crown land, the Ministry will ensure:
- that dispositions are consistent with existing policies and approved plans and meet the requirements of other agencies, government ministries and municipalities;
- that lands are developed or put to use, without delay, for the specific purpose for which they were granted; and
- that lands are disposed of at prices or rents which represent a fair market value monetary return to the people of Ontario.

In organized municipalities, the Ministry of Natural Resources will make public lands available for residential and urban uses if such uses

are approved in an official plan or zoning by-law. Where an official plan or zoning by-law is not in place, consultation with the municipality, as well as approval of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing will be required. In unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will dispose of land for rural residential use based upon the policy and recommmendation of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. In both organized and unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will not act as developer for residential subdivisions.

In areas where new resource initiatives are being established, the Ministry's preference is to encourage workers to reside in an existing municipality rather than create a new townsite. Land disposition for agriculture, commercial tourism and cottaging will be subject to their respective policies contained elsewhere in this document.

(v) Crown Land Recreation The general policy for recreation use of Crown land is "permissive" with no charge for residents excepting where:

- resource use conflicts are, or would be, significant;
- environmental damage is evident, or would occur; and
- such use would require either the occupation of a site in excess of twenty-one days or a permanent structure.

(vi) Hazard Lands Hazard lands are lands having inherent environmental hazards such as flood or erosion susceptibility, instability or any other physical condition which could pose a risk of loss of life, property damage or social disruption, if development were permitted.

Government policy is that there should be no encroachment of structural development on hazard lands. While the province has adopted a general principle of no development in the case of flood plains, there are provisions for considering or accommodating exceptional circumstances. Relief from the strict application of the *Flood Plain Criteria* for Ontario may be sought through (1) the two-zone floodway-flood fringe concept, or (2) in unique situations, with provincial approval, the application of a Special Policy Area approach.

Where development is proposed on hazard lands under private ownership, the approval of the Ministry of Natural Resources may be required in addition to other agency approvals such as the Conservation Authority, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, and the local municipality.

(vii) Fire Management A new forest fire management policy for Ontario has been approved. This updated policy does not recognize the two-zone protection concept stated in the recently approved regional *Strategic Land Use Plan*. The current policy is directed towards the Ministry's goal "...to protect public lands and waters."

The policy is that each and every fire occurrence in Ontario will receive a response.

The basic principle of the forest fire management policy is that fire has always been a significant factor in the forests of Ontario and will continue to have an impact on people and their environment. Forest fire management is, therefore, an integral part of land and resource management.

While aiming towards the Ministry goal, the policy takes into account two key realities with respect to fire. They are:

- wildfires cannot be totally eliminated from Ontario forests, therefore fire management is based on the values being protected and on cost-effective operations. Where property and personal safety are involved there will be an immediate response; and
- forest fires are not confined to public lands, therefore, fire management is conditionally extended to all fire hazard lands of the province irrespective of land ownership or jurisdiction.

(viii) Access Roads Access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with approved Ministry policies, resource management plans and operating guidelines. To ensure overall coordination, multi-year plans for road access will be prepared for the province, the region, and the districts. The following statements represent the basics of the Ministry's access road policy:

- access roads will be built to stimulate development and use of Ontario's natural resources;
- access roads will take into account tourism requirements for isolation, the needs of the mining and forest industries, outdoor recreation opportunities for residents of Ontario, and incidental general public, commercial and industrial transportation uses;
- access road plans will be developed on a long

term basis and will be subject to public consultation;
- plans will take into account the requirement (if any) for public access;
- roads will be classified as permanent or temporary based on intended use;
- temporary roads will be rendered inoperative when intended uses are fulfilled;
- access roads may be closed temporarily or seasonally to the public for resource management and/or public safety reasons; and
- alignment of roads will be planned;
  - to avoid lake access where appropriate,
  - to provide controlled access, and
  - to provide public access consistent with the intended purpose of the roads.

Discussion All individual access road proposals will be subject to an alignment and impact review to ensure that:
- the need for the road is understood;
- some alternative routes have been explored;
- affected resource users in the area have an opportunity to contribute to the planning of the project;
- the selected route is aligned in such a way as to minimize its impact on existing resource users; and
- the Ministry's intentions concerning the future status of the road, and possible use restrictions are clearly understood.

The District Manager will ensure that all proposed road plans are available for public review at the District office. The District Manager will also review pertinent road location/construction plans for the upcoming year with all affected tourist operators, the local NOTO representatives, and others. As a general guide, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to ensure that all forest access roads are located at least 120 metres from the shoreline of lakes indicated by the District Manager.

There will be many situations where this will not be possible and in the event that proposed locations are not feasible, and in the event that alternative locations cannot be agreed upon, the District Manager will call a meeting of the parties involved, to discuss and resolve the differences.

While roads will generally be open to the public, the Ministry may elect to close roads under its jurisdiction where:
- an emergency situation exists or if public safety is in jeopardy;
- such action can be effectively utilized as a technique for limiting the harvest of an over-utilized resource; and
- an existing facility is placed in undue jeopardy due to unlimited public access.

(ix) Modified Management Areas Modified Management Areas (MMA) will be designed to maintain or improve resource values such as:
- fish habitat;
- wildlife habitat;
- scenic areas or other recreation or tourism resources and establishments;
- special features such as cultural, historic, biological or earth science sites; and
- fragile forest sites

within a multiple use context. Land use activity within these areas will be designed so as to maintain and/or improve identified resource values.

The following statements represent the basics of the modified management area concept:
- as an initial position, modified management areas will be assumed to be necessary on all shorelands; and
- modified management areas will be established on other areas as necessary.

The term "modified management area" replaces such terms as "forest reserve" and "buffer".

General Modified management areas may be established to control any undertaking such as mining or recreation development.

Modified management, in the case of forestry, should apply to all operating activities such as road building, stream crossings, cutting, skidding and scarifying. Depending on local conditions, the prescription for forest management could provide for a broad range of utilization levels. Thus cutting could be permitted in some areas and not in others. There are a variety of cutting methods that can be used, however, there is no recommended best method.

Shorelands Because there is a keen competition for shorelands for such uses as forestry, fish and wildlife habitat and recreation, it should be assumed, as an initial position, that a 120 metre MMA is recognized on all shorelands. The dimensions of this area may be altered as necessary to suit particular circumstances. Where it is determined that an MMA is not required, the reason will be documented and filed with the appropriate forest management plan.

The MMA on shorelands should normally be managed by a two zone concept where the inner zone, next to the water, is a zone of minimal disturbance. The outer zone should be an area of more general use, however, certain aspects of management will have to be carefully controlled. The extent of each zone will vary with local conditions such as topography and soil material.

The suggested width of the minimal disturbance zone is as follows:

Shore Slope in Percent	Width of Minimal Disturbance Zone
0	15 metres
10	30 metres
20	40 metres
30	50 metres
40	60 metres

The minimal disturbance zone could, in some cases, be an area where forest cutting is not permitted, but in some cases modified forest cutting could occur. However, roads, which are considered a major disturbance, should not be built in the minimal disturbance zone.

Because roads can cause major losses of fish habitat, a set of guidelines for road construction will be attached to all work permits related to the shoreland area. Special reference should be made to stream crossings.

Because lake trout are relatively rare and sensitive to disturbance, very special attention will be given to the protection of their habitat. To protect lake trout habitat, it may be necessary to modify management practices beyond the immediate shoreland area. Some management practices may have to be modified throughout the entire watershed around the trout lakes.

Sensitive features of other fish habitat such as walleye spawning areas, must also receive special protection.

Other Areas MMA's may be identified, planned and managed for other program concerns as necessary:

- Wildlife: Areas for wildlife must include habitat of endangered species and may include deer and moose habitat or other special wildlife habitat such as heronries.
- Scenic Resources: Areas for the maintenance or improvement of scenery may be identified and managed. For example, areas along certain highways and designated trails may be identified as an MMA. However, it will not normally be acceptable to designate extensive areas of no forest cutting for this purpose. While it is recognized that it is desirable to leave some areas uncut, it is also recognized that a well planned forest harvest can result in a varied and pleasing landscape.
- Other Recreation or Tourism Resources and Establishments: Where it is in the public interests to do so, an MMA may be identified and managed to protect particular recreation or tourism resources and establishments. The extent of the no cut portions of such an area would have to be related to the direct and indirect benefits that would accrue to the people of Ontario from such protection. Each case must be judged on its own merits.
- Special Features such as cultural and historic sites: MMA's may be identified and managed to protect those features which require protection.

Responsibility The identification and management of MMA's will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Natural Resources who will ensure:

- that a management prescription is prepared for each MMA and that all MNR program concerns are given consideration;
- that private sector interests, such as cottagers and special interest groups are consulted and kept informed as necessary;
- that suitable records are kept of MMA's, their prescription and their treatments; and
- that suitable management controls are in place and implemented so that MMA's are managed according to the MMA prescription.

5. ENERGY

a. Broad Objective

The Ministry of Natural Resources will contribute to the implementation of Ontario's energy security policy through its allocation of land and water to various uses.

b. Objective

To increase the proportion of Ontario's energy consumption provided from resources within the province.

To increase reliance on renewable and recoverable energy resources and to decrease reliance on crude oil.

c. Target

By 1995 to increase the contribution provided by the province's indigenous energy resources from the 1978 level of 22 percent to a level of 37.5 percent.

d. Strategy:

- identifying lands and water which have a potential for providing energy resources, i.e. hydraulic power, uranium, oil, gas, lignite, peat, wood, etc.;
- allocating land and water for energy production in a manner which reflects both the importance of energy supply and the other resource potentials of the area;
- encouraging interim uses on lands and waters with significant energy potential which would not preclude their future use for energy production;
- encouraging energy recovery programs such as the use of forest residues from sawmill and pulpmill operations; and
- identifying fuelwood sources from Crown lands near urban areas.

e. Discussion

In order to assist in the implementation of this policy, the Ministry will direct resource management programs towards the identification of indigenous energy sources. It will also cooperate with other agencies and the private sector in the identification and development of these sources.

The Ministry will encourage the development of energy sources in such a way as to minimize the negative impact on land productivity and resource utilization.

Land and water needs for hydraulic power, for forest biomass production as well as for the extraction of lignite, peat, oil, gas and uranium may compete with other land uses for available land and water resources. Conflicts between land uses may be analysed through the Environmental Assessment process on a site by site basis.

For hydraulic sites with an average output of less than two megawatts, the Ministry of Natural Resources will entertain development proposals from any prospective developers.

Another potential energy source is peat deposits, especially those in Great Clay Belt.

The continued use of existing power generation and transmission facilities will be acknowledged in Ministry plans. In addition, the Ministry will continue its involvement in the planning and design of future pipelines and power generation and transmission facilities.

C: resource policies

The statements in this section express the objectives and targets which the Ministry of Natural Resources proposes to reach in specific policy areas by the year 2000 in the Kirkland Lake District.

1. AGRICULTURE

(i) Objective In accordance with the *Food Land Criteria*, the Ministry of Natural Resources will provide Class 2, 3 and 4 Crown agricultural lands and in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food will encourage the use of Class 2, 3 and 4 private agricultural lands for agricultural use up to the projected maximum requirements to the year 2000. Class 2, 3 and 4 agricultural lands will be as defined by the Canada Land Inventory.

(ii) Target To designate for agricultural use 696 hectares of previously cleared Crown land, 6,414 hectares of previously cleared private land and 37,242 hectares of private forested land (all Class 2, 3 and 4).

(iii) Strategy:

- encouraging municipalities and other provincial agencies to endorse land use designations and severance policies which are compatible with agricultural use and are in conformity with the *Food Land Criteria*;
- encouraging the expansion of agricultural land use upon private Class 2, 3 and 4 lands adjacent to existing agricultural communities;
- disposing of Crown lands for agricultural use with the approval of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food;
- discouraging on designated Class 2, 3 and 4 Crown lands any disposition and subsequent use of land which would prevent future use for food production; and
- disposing of land for agricultural use in the other areas only when it complements existing adjacent farm holdings.

(iv) Discussion Agriculture is focused in the townships around Matheson and around Earlton. Demand for agricultural land has been increasing in the past few years. There is sufficient Class 2, 3 and 4 soil areas in the main agricultural townships to meet the expected demand over 20 years of 44,300 hectares. A major portion (35,540 hectares) can be attained from private forested land in the Earlton agricultural area.

Organic soils are not ranked by the Canada Land Inventory but these soils do have potential for agricultural use in the Kirkland Lake District. Organic soil areas may also serve other functions (e.g. wildlife habitat, peat production or water retention). The use of Crown land areas of organic soils for agricultural production will be assessed on a case by case basis.

2. COTTAGING

(i) Objective To complement the private sector in providing a variety of cottage opportunities, primarily to the local residents.

(ii) Target Provide from Crown land up to 420 additional cottage lots by the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy:

- continuing the lake planning program to ensure that sufficient lots are identified to satisfy the target and at the same time ensuring the maintenance of the aquatic and terrestrial environment;
- investigating the District's small lakes (less than 50 hectares) and rivers to evaluate their suitability for cottaging recreation;
- making available for public disposition a variety of cottage lots including shoreline and backshore subdivision sites as well as remote locations;
- ensuring that cottage lots are disposed of at market value including associated service costs. In addition, the acquisition of a Crown lot will require ongoing commitment by lot

owners for maintenance of associated facilities such as access roads and waste disposal sites; and
- monitoring the supply of lots made available by the private sector and reviewing proposals to ensure that their design and location give due regard to the maintenance of a quality aquatic and terrestrial environment.

(iv) Discussion Twenty-four lakes in the District meet criteria for Crown subdivision cottaging. Although field study is required, these lakes are estimated to have potential for 420 lots. Lots can also be expected from private sector development throughout the District. Crown and private development is anticipated to meet the subdivision cottage lot demand. Crown lots may also be provided on rivers and small lakes.

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3. CROWN LAND RECREATION

(i) Objective:
- to provide for recreational use by residents;
- to increase economic benefits derived from non-resident recreational use of Crown land; and
- to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident of Ontario users in areas where the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

(ii) Target Quantifiable Crown land recreation targets have not been developed.

(iii) Strategy Currently competition between resident and non-resident of Ontario recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. In an attempt to deal with this issue, the following strategies have been identified within a Crown land recreation policy for Northern Ontario[1] and will be phased in gradually:
- Crown lands will be zoned to either permit or prohibit Crown land camping by non-residents of Ontario;
- regulations will be passed related to the use of fish and wildlife resources by non-residents of Ontario. Regulations may contain species and/or harvest limits; seasonal restrictions; and may also specify base of operations;[2]
- Crown land camping sites may be selected and leased to the private sector to be managed as campsites and made available for public use at market prices; and
- all non-residents of Ontario who camp on Crown land will be required to pay a user fee.

(iv) Discussion Recently, problems relating to the use of recreational Crown land have become more pronounced. The prime reasons for this are increasing numbers of recreationists (both resident and non-resident) competing for resources (fish, game, natural areas) which are finite and, in many cases, are declining. Reasons for the decline are many but the most important include over-harvesting by recreationists and commercial users, and changes in habitat resulting from resource development activities.

As resources become, or appear to become, scarce, inevitably competition between users becomes more serious. Currently, competition between resident and non-resident recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. Principle reasons for this becoming an issue are:
(a) increased demand by more people for fewer resources;
(b) the feeling by residents of Ontario that they should receive top priority in the allocation of such resources; and
(c) the feeling that non-residents should be required to pay for the relatively high quality of resources experience Ontario's Crown lands provide and that they should contribute significantly to the tourism economy of the province.

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(1) as defined in the Tourism Act

(2) Non-residents have a wide variety of options from which to select a base of operations while recreating on Crown land. They include the following categories:
(a) Provincial park campground - National park campground;
(b) Commercial campground, hotel, motel, cabin;
(c) Licenced tourist outfitting establishment including base and outpost camps;
(d) Cottages owned by the non-resident;
(e) Cottages owned by a friend or relative;
(f) Crown land - designated access points and undeveloped and undesignated areas; and
(g) Crown land - under authorization of a land use permit.

Several studies have been conducted by the government with the objective being to identify the issues related to Crown land recreation and to provide solutions to the problems. Two key issues have been identified:

(a) the need to gain more economic benefit from non-resident recreational users; and
(b) the need to reduce competition between resident and non-resident recreational users, particularly in situations where resource limitations are real or at least strongly perceived.

Basic principles which guide the Crown land recreation policy are:

(a) to provide for recreational use by non-residents in order to derive economic benefits;
(b) to allocate scarce or less plentiful resources for non-resident use in such a way as to extract maximum economic benefits; and
(c) to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident users in areas where either, because of limited resources or congestion, the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

4. FIRE MANAGEMENT

Although fire is not a land use itself, it can have a significant impact on land management. Just as land uses are affected by fire, they also can affect fire potential. Wildfire and prescribed fire can also modify the natural resource base and, therefore, its ability to deliver natural resource products.

(i) Objective:

- to prevent personal injury, loss of life, and social disruption resulting from a forest fire;
- to minimize the negative impact of fire on public works, private property and natural resources in Ontario; and
- to utilize the natural benefits of fire in achieving Ministry objectives for land and resource management.

(ii) Target Targets for fire control and use in the District are set and dictated by the targets established in specific land and resource management plans and in accordance with the stated objectives.

(iii) Strategy The fire management program performs a support function that provides expert knowledge and specialized services in the matters of fire control and fire use to client groups within and outside the Ministry. Those services will be carried out by:

- protecting values at risk through measures that prevent the occurrence of wildfires and control those wildfires that threaten values; and
- using prescribed fire as an approved resource management technique.

The fire management program will be conducted within a comprehensive planning system and implemented in accordance with:

- area plans that prescribe the fire management objectives for the District; and
- delivery plans that prescribe the administrative procedures and operating guides necessary to accomplish the fire management objectives set out in the area plans.

Every forest fire in the District will receive a response, and each response will be governed by:

- the predicted behaviour of the fire; and
- the potential impact of the fire on persons, property and values.

The fire management program will be performed in a well planned, safe and cost effective manner while ensuring that:

- legislated obligations are met;
- Ministry responsibilities are fulfilled; and
- all land and resource management requirements, relative to fire, are met to the extent possible.

The fire management program will maintain its standards and momentum by:

- engaging modern research and systems support techniques;
- transferring available technology into practical applications; and
- recognizing personnel as the prime component of the program.

(iv) Discussion The fire occurrence history of the District for the past 20 years by five year periods, is as follows:

Period	Number of Fires	Total Hectares Burned
1963-67	180	1,800
1968-72	275	4,740
1973-77	357	5,930
1978-82	143	450

The major concern relating to forest fires in the District is the extensive area of budworm killed balsam and spruce and the accumulation of the resulting debris on the ground which will cause fires to react more severely than usual.

The major impact of fires in the District has been (1) nuisance fires around communities involving limited timber damage or damage to private property if controlled at small acreage, and (2) remote fires, usually caused by lightning or man (blueberry pickers).

In order to achieve the stated objectives and minimize the above concerns and impacts, the District program will emphasize:

- administrating and enforcing the *Forest Fires Prevention Act*;
- developing fire prevention and control agreements with municipalities, railways, forest industry and others;
- encouraging fire prevention on Crown and private lands through education and information dissemination; and
- ensuring a proper response to every wildfire.

The use of prescribed fire in the District will continue.

5. FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

The fisheries resource is managed for both recreational and commercial uses. In addition to specific policies for commercial and sport fishing, there is also a need for a general policy related to fisheries management.

a. General

(i) Objective To protect, enhance, maintain and rehabilitate fish communities and their environment in order to provide an optimum contribution of fish, fishing opportunities, and their associated benefits to society.

(ii) Strategy:

- monitoring fish communities for signs of stress, and where stress is identified, taking corrective action;
- rehabilitating degraded aquatic communities by habitat improvement and stocking;
- enforcing current fisheries legislation consistently and equitably to ensure that both anglers and commercial fishermen participate in co-operative management and adhere to their catch limits and quotas in order to protect the fish stocks and guarantee their perpetuation for the future;
- ensuring that the environmental quality essential to the health of the aquatic communities is retained;
- allocating the fisheries resource among user groups to provide an optimum mix of benefits based on an objective and careful examination of all relevant biological, social and economic factors to ensure that optimum benefits accrue to the residents of Ontario and to ensure that a healthy and balanced fish community is maintained;
- improving access to waters capable of sustaining additional recreational fishing; and
- expanding knowledge for more effective future management (e.g. creel census, lake inventory surveys, experimental management).

(iii) Discussion The population and economy of Ontario continue to grow, and with them a greater demand has been placed upon fish resources. The progressive loss of desired fish stocks has resulted from the degradation of fish communities by one or more stresses including eutrophication, acid rain, overfishing, and habitat destruction.

Because of the continental impact of acid rain, the Ministry, in conjunction with other jurisdictions, will actively support research and rehabilitation projects.

b. Sport Fish

(i) Objective To maintain opportunities for a diversified angling experience and meet the future angling demand for all species within the limits of sustained yield management.

(ii) Target To satisfy angling demand through the provision of 105,700 kilograms of sport fish per year.

(iii) Strategy:

- providing angling opportunities for all species found in the waters of the District;
- promoting the greater utilization by anglers of less desirable fish species;

- directing management efforts towards the prevention of habitat destruction and the rehabilitation of degraded aquatic habitats; and
- encouraging relocation of fishing demand through such means as season adjustment and the provision or control of access.

(iv) Discussion The District has a number of cold water waterbodies, which support lake trout, brook trout and rainbow trout. The majority of the water area and the angling use is attributed to the warm water fishery (e.g. yellow pickerel, northern pike). It is estimated that the District's current sport fish harvest is at or above its sustainable yield. If the fishing pressure increases by an estimated 12 percent, the existing sport fishery could not sustain the demand. Further sport fishing opportunities may be possible through accelerated management efforts. More fishing pressure may result on species such as yellow perch, smallmouth bass and whitefish.

c. Lake Trout

(i) Objective To manage for the survival and maintenance of significant lake trout populations as well as the provision of angling opportunities.

(ii) Target and Strategy Designate 10 type A1 and B1 lakes, 7 type A2 and B2 lakes and type C lakes. Management efforts will be concentrated on those lakes with the higher potential.

Type A lakes contain excellent populations of naturally reproducing lake trout. On type A1 lakes the Crown has retained ownership and therefore control of the shoreline. These lakes will be managed exclusively for lake trout. No additional access or development will be permitted. Type A2 lakes have some private shoreline development. These lakes will be managed for lake trout but consideration will be given to other objectives on a case by case basis. Development should be designed to have a minimal impact on the aquatic habitat, i.e. shoreline set-back, etc. Within the 120 metre area surrounding type A lake trout lakes, forest harvesting will only be permitted if it is carefully controlled and the lake trout habitat is protected. Type B lakes contain either fair populations of naturally reproducing lake trout or excellent populations which are dependent upon stocking. On type B1 lakes the Crown has retained ownership and therefore control of the shoreline. These lakes will be managed exclusively for lake trout. No additional access or development will be permitted. Type B2 lakes have some private shoreline development and will be managed for lake trout, with consideration given to other objectives. Type C lakes contain poor lake trout populations. This is usually due to restrictive habitat conditions, e.g. summer oxygen depletion, etc. These lakes will be considered for other uses as required.

(iv) Discussion In 1970, the Ontario angling inventory estimated that 30 percent of Ontario resident fishermen specifically fished for lake trout. Lake trout contributed 14 percent of the total non-resident catch across the province. The presence of lake trout and the opportunity to fish for them adds diversity and appeal to the angling opportunities in the Kirkland Lake District.

Of the estimated 2,000 lake trout lakes in Ontario, nineteen are found in the Kirkland Lake District. These lakes are Trollope, Clarice, Upper Matachewan, Shillington, Midlothian and Miller Lakes (A1 type); St. Anthony, Raven, Larder, Watabeag Lakes (A2 type); Isabel, Sunny, Lulu, Crystal (Bayly Township) Lakes (B1 type); Perry, Mousseau, Crystal (Lebel Township) Lakes (B2 type); and Nettie and Galer Lakes (C type). Seventeen of these are identified to have fair to excellent populations.

Lake trout waters are generally recognized as the least fertile and most fragile aquatic systems to maintain. The lakes are sensitive to stresses imposed upon their ecosystems. Particularly important is the gradual acidification of waterways resulting from atmospheric pollution. Man's influence historically has often resulted in excessive eutrophication, overexploitation and the introduction of non-native species. These facts in conjunction with the popularity of lake trout fishery necessitate the provision of stringent management guidelines to ensure continued existence of the present lake trout populations.

d. Commercial Fishing

(i) Objective To encourage the harvest of commercial fish populations when it is biologically and economically feasible.

(ii) Target To encourage commercial fishing on selected inland lakes, and to identify additional bait fish harvesting areas.

(iii) Strategy:

- providing for commercial food fisheries where appropriate;
- setting regulations and quotas to promote a sustained yield of commercial fish species from commercially fished waters;
- promoting the development of local markets for commercial fish species; and
- attempting to increase the public acceptance of commercial fishing operations in certain areas.

(iv) Discussion High transportation costs and conflicts with the sport fishery indicate that increases in the commercial food fishery will be difficult to obtain.

The commercial bait fish industry can increase production with improved handling, harvesting in less accessible areas and aquaculture development.

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6. FOREST MANAGEMENT

(i) Broad Objective To provide for a continuous contribution to the economy by forest based industries and to provide for other uses of the forest through sound forest management.

(ii) Objective:

- within the limits of sustained yield management to provide to the region's forest based industries a supply of wood sufficient to meet estimated industrial requirements; and
- to encourage the production of the maximum "value added" to the provincial economy from the industrial use of the forest resource by promoting as full and complete a utilization of the available forest resources as is commercially possible.

(iii) Target By the year 2000, to annually provide 488,000 net merchantable cubic metres of conifer and 246,000 net merchantable cubic metres of hardwood from Crown land, to meet the wood requirements of the forest industry which is currently dependent upon wood fibre from within the District.

(iv) Strategy:

- managing in a multiple use setting the 844,300 hectares of production forest to provide for present and future commitments to the forest based industries currently established;
- gathering the required information on regeneration techniques, soils, growth, and yield data that will permit intensive forest management;
- determining the required level of forest management and implementing the silvicultural programs to obtain this level;
- ensuring that expansions of current industries and/or the establishment of new industries are based upon increased utilization of tree species and products currently underutilized. Further use of under-utilized hardwoods will tend to free additional volumes of coniferous material which is found in association with hardwood working groups. Encouraging the exchange of wood fibre between sawmills and pulpmills will further increase utilization;
- increasing advice and/or assistance to encourage forest management on private land;
- accelerating the privatization of silvicultural operations through forest management agreements and incentives to private tree nurseries;
- increasing the use of fire management and improved suppression techniques in areas of high timber values;
- increasing the emphasis on modified harvesting techniques in order to increase natural regeneration and forest utilization;
- ensuring that forest management plans and operating plans are in place and are prepared within the framework of multiple forest use; and
- accelerating the annual allowable cut where warranted by age class distribution.

(iv) Discussion There is a reasonable balance at present between harvest (378,000 cubic metres conifer and 87,000 cubic metres hardwood), annual allowable cut (489,000 cubic metres conifer and 246,000 cubic metres hardwood) and industrial commitments (470,000 cubic metres conifer and 203,000 cubic metres hardwood).

Future industrial demand will undoubtedly increase due to such factors as technological improvements and mill modernization. On most forest management units there is sufficient variance between the present annual harvest and recent calculations of the annual allowable cut, to accommodate a portion of this growth over the next 20 years. However, if localized timber supply problems materialize, the primary responsibility to alleviate the problems will rest with the forest industry through better utilization of existing timber supplies. For its part,

the Ministry will provide improved forest protection and will investigate ways of improving wood allocations.

In the longer term, growth in the industry will be dependent upon the success of all the strategies listed in this policy.

7. MINERAL MANAGEMENT

a. General

(i) Broad Objective To encourage a balanced economic and social contribution to Kirkland Lake District by the identification, orderly development and utilization of mineral and other earth resources.

b. Metallic and Non-metallic Minerals and Fossil Fuels

(i) Objective To encourage exploration and development of the mineral resources of the District.

(ii) Target To maintain the majority of land base open and available for mineral exploration and development.

(iii) Strategy:

- discouraging on lands having high or medium mineral potential, those uses which are incompatible with mineral exploration and extraction activities;
- encouraging the implementation of Ministry mineral exploration assistance and incentive programs, particularly in areas having both high unemployment and significant mineral potential;
- providing an accurate and comprehensive data base through field mapping projects, compilation of mineral exploration and mineral deposit data, etc.;
- providing expertise on ideas of ore genesis, stratigraphic interpretation and other fields related to the finding of ore;
- compiling in the form of Data Series Maps, current and historical geophysical and geological data gathered from government and company files;
- promoting co-ordination in research projects carried out by government, universities and industry in order to avoid conflict and duplication; and
- providing geological and mining reference centres and drill core storage facilities for public, industry and government use.

(iv) Discussion The District has considerable areas of high mineral potential. Mining is a major local employer and some local producers include the Macassa, Kerr Addison, Extender Minerals and Adams Mines. It is expected that mining and related industries will continue to be the dominant basic industry in the District.

Fossil fuels are not known to exist in the District.

c. Mineral Aggregate

(i) Objective To meet anticipated future demand for mineral aggregates with minimal disturbance to natural and cultural resources and the social environment.

(ii) Target The District target for mineral aggregate production is to ensure a total cumulative supply of 18.0 million tonnes for the period 1982 to 2000. The target represents the minimum supply which must be protected.

(iii) Strategy:

- ensuring that critical deposits of mineral aggregate are available for aggregate extraction. Compatible land uses are to be permitted on critical deposits on Crown lands prior to extraction of aggregate resources. On private lands the Ministry will encourage compatible land uses which do not preclude the extraction of aggregate resources;
- encouraging that significant deposits are available for aggregate extraction. Compatible land uses will be encouraged;
- ensuring that unclassified areas are explored sufficiently to assess their probable quantity and quality of mineral aggregates;
- designing programs to more accurately determine the aggregate mineral potential of lands close to (within 30 km.) areas of high consumption;
- encouraging through the Quarry Permit system and otherwise, better management practices in the extraction and utilization of high quality aggregates in order to minimize such undesirable practices as pot-holing and high-grading of aggregate deposits;
- encouraging through the Quarry Permit system and otherwise, better management practices in the rehabilitation of exhausted pits;
- encouraging, through municipal planning mechanisms, the appropriate treatment of existing pits and quarries, wayside pits and quarries and critical aggregate areas; and
- identifying provincially significant deposits (greater than 100,000,000 tonnes) of high

quality crushable aggregate to supply possible future large scale extraction and transportation to areas of need.

(iv) Discussion The estimated annual present use in the District is 900,000 tonnes. The District is amply supplied with various qualities of aggregate materials to meet the expected local demand of 18,000,000 tonnes to the year 2000. Potential exists for export of material to aggregate poor locations.

The Ministry cannot guarantee continued use or present levels of production from legally existing pits and quarries. Therefore, as a means of ensuring the protection and availability of adequate aggregate resources, the Ministry in its plans identifies the critical aggregate resource areas and generally permits aggregate extraction in most areas of the District.

The Ministry is not seeking large areas solely for aggregate extraction. Rather, it is seeking, where possible, designations such as forestry or agriculture which provide for ongoing uses without precluding future aggregate production.

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8. PROVINCIAL PARKS

(i) Goal and Objective To provide a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities, and to protect provincially significant natural, cultural and recreational environments within a system of provincial parks.

- Protection Objective: to protect provincially significant elements of natural and cultural landscape of Ontario.
- Recreation Objective: to provide provincial park outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high-intensity day use to low-intensity wilderness experience.
- Heritage Appreciation Objective: to provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario.
- Tourism Objective: to provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive regions of the province.

(ii) Target Targets for the park system have been developed in association with each of four policy objectives. These targets express the level of service which the provincial park system should achieve if the objectives of the system are to be met.

Earth and Life Science - to achieve the earth and life science targets, it has been determined that ecological representation of 113 landscape units is required in the Northern Region. It has also been determined that representation of 198 earth science themes/features is possible in the Northern Region.

Systematic earth and life science inventories are ongoing to determine the location of feasible nature reserve parks or zones or other acceptable arrangements as may be required to fulfill the objectives of the provincial parks program.

Historical - comprehensive studies dealing with the representation of historical resource themes relevant to the Northern Region are not complete. Therefore, no targets have been developed for the Kirkland Lake District.

Recreation and Tourism - the day use recreation target identified for the Kirkland Lake District is 23,000 opportunities.

The car camping recreation target for the Kirkland Lake District is 15,000 opportunities for residents of the District and sufficient additional opportunities to meet tourist demand (25,000 opportunities).

Back-country recreation targets for the Northern Region are:

Wilderness	163,000 opportunities
Non-wilderness	71,000 opportunities

These targets have not been assigned by District but the candidate waterway areas in the Kirkland Lake District will contribute to the overall regional target.

Heritage Appreciation - the provincial parks in the District and neighbouring districts will provide for ample opportunities for exploration and appreciation of our natural and cultural heritage.

(iii) Strategy:

- encouraging tourist use of provincial parks within the District and providing additional supply, supplementary to private sector supply, when necessary;
- monitoring the capacity in District provincial parks to meet the day-use and camping targets;
- assessing the park system within the District to determine whether sufficient opportunities exist for the exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage;

- monitoring the capacity in the District provincial parks to provide wilderness and non-wilderness backcountry travel;
- conducting earth science, life science and cultural inventories within and outside the provincial parks system and;
- reviewing within the context of the district land use planning process, park candidates in order to determine whether a particular candidate:
  (i) should be recommended for park status,
  (ii) should be dropped from further consideration for park status,
  (iii) should be identified as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest.[1]

(iv) Discussion There are two existing parks in the District. Together, these parks provide a developed and undeveloped supply of 43,700 day use recreation opportunities and some 79,900 car-camping opportunities. They do not offer any wilderness and non-wilderness backcountry recreation opportunities.

In addition to the two existing parks, Table No. 1 indicates the status of candidate park areas.

TABLE I STATUS OF CANDIDATE PARK AREAS

Candidate (Area in Hectares)	Classification	Target Achievement	Recommendation
Lard[illegible] River (3628)	Waterway	1,000 wilderness backcountry travel opportunities and representation of several earth science, life science and historical features.	Recommended for Park status.
Makobe River (2992)	Waterway	5,900 wilderness backcountry travel opportunities and representation of several earth science and historical features.	Recommended for Park status.
Ben Nevis Township (90)	Nature Reserve	Provincially significant earth science site.	Recommended for Park status.
Thackeray Township (90)	Nature Reserve	Regionally significant earth science site.	Recommended for Park status.

As earth science, life science and cultural inventories continue, sites will be examined for park status or for other acceptable arrangements as may be required to fulfill the objectives of the provincial parks program. One such arrangement is to designate the site as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest.

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and water which may contribute to the achievement of the Ministry's protection objective, and complement the provincial park system by providing or encouraging protection for additional areas not regulated as provincial parks.

Where Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest occur on public land managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry will ensure that the land uses and activities which occur provide for the protection of the identified values. On private lands, the Ministry will, through co-operation with others, attempt to ensure that landowners are aware of significant features on their properties and seek the owners co-operation in protecting such features. The identification of Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest on private land does not indicate any intent of the Ministry to acquire that land or restrain any private use.

(1) Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study, or education. They need not be "Nature Reserves" under the Provincial Parks Act, and their identification on private land does not indicate any intent of the government to acquire land or to restrain or prevent any private use of land.

9. TOURISM

(i) Objective To provide from public lands and waters and to encourage on other lands and waters a continuous contribution to the economy from tourism and its related industries provided that:

- the capacity of the supporting natural resource base is not exceeded; and
- opportunities continue to exist for public use adjacent to urban centres and general recreation use by the local users.

(ii) Strategy:

- identifying those specific areas where both the land base and the resources are capable of supporting expansion of an existing or new tourist facility;
- increasing dialogue with the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation concerning resource potential and public demands on those resources;
- increasing dialogue with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture concerning the identification and preservation of historical and cultural features for interpretive purposes;
- increasing dialogue with tourism operators to aid in identifying what resource management problems are being experienced and to determine methods of alleviating those problems; and
- attempting to locate new Crown land camping and recreational facilities away from areas where significant conflict with tourism facilities may occur.

(iii) Discussion Commercial tourism is often dependent on the natural resource base. This is particularly true for the majority of resorts in the Gowganda - Elk Lake - Matachewan area. The demand for low intensity, commercial based recreation activities (e.g. hunting and fishing) is not expected to rise substantially in the future. The travel distance to major population centres also indicates that increases in demand will be modest. Current facilities (e.g. resorts, campgrounds) can probably meet the demand. Upgrading and diversification of operations may be necessary.

10. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

The wildlife resource is managed to provide both recreational and commercial benefits. In addition to specific policies for wildlife recreation and fur production there is also a need for a general policy related to wildlife management.

a. General

(i) Objective To provide optimum social and economic benefits to the residents of Ontario consistent with the maintenance of healthy wildlife populations.

(ii) Strategy:

- meeting the demand for hunting and viewing recreation opportunities for some wildlife species through the management of the species and identification and protection of their habitats;
- encouraging the transfer of demand not satisfied by certain species (e.g. moose) to other species (e.g. black bear) presently being under-utilized;
- allocating the Region's wildlife resources according to the following priorities:
  - maintenance and/or rehabilitation of the resource,
  - the resource rights of Treaty Indians,
  - recreational benefits to the residents of Ontario,
  - the greatest economic benefits to Ontario;
- providing opportunities for increased appreciation of wildlife and its environment;
- identifying and protecting rare and endangered species of wildlife and their habitat;
- identifying and protecting non-game species of wildlife and their habitat;
- encouraging hunters and trappers to be adequately trained and observe a high ethical standard;
- enforcing and encouraging the adherence to Ontario's legislation affecting wildlife and its habitat;
- improving the wildlife data base through population, habitat and harvest surveys; and
- producing and implementing District wildlife management plans.

(iii) Discussion Habitat is a major factor influencing wildlife populations. The size, physiological well-being and reproductive success of wildlife populations are largely dependent upon the quality and quantity of food and cover available. The capability to produce habitat is related to soils and climate, since these affect the type, abundance and diversity of plant species present. Actual or existing habitat conditions are also dependent upon present land use (e.g. forestry).

In addition to its intrinsic value, hunting and viewing wildlife is an important focus of outdoor recreation in the District.

The majority of the wildlife in the District are non-game species. No known breeding sites for rare, endangered or threatened species are located in the District.

b. Moose

(i) Objective To provide through an increase in the District's moose herd size, opportunities for additional economic and recreational benefits.

(ii) Target To increase by the year 2000, the District's herd size to 5,000 moose and the annual harvest to 850 moose. (Achievement of the target is dependent upon an interim reduction in the harvest and an increase in the implementation of modified timber cutting techniques).

(iii) Strategy:

- regulating the harvest in each Wildlife Management Unit (WMU) to a biologically sound level;
- directing or distributing the hunting pressure to avoid localized under or over harvests;
- providing opportunities for viewing and photographing;
- ensuring that moose habitat is maintained or improved through forest management or other activities; and
- controlling predators in problem areas through trapping or through more direct predator control measures.

(iv) Discussion Moose hunting is popular and increases in hunting pressure are expected. At current moose population levels (3,300 moose), increasing hunter demand will result in herd size reductions. Future increases in harvest may be possible if moose population can be increased through methods such as habitat improvement, temporary reductions in harvest, increased enforcement and predator control.

c. Black Bear

(i) Objective To increase the opportunities for black bear hunting and viewing.

(ii) Target To promote a harvest of between 60 and 100 black bear annually.

(iii) Strategy:

- promoting black bear as a desirable big game resource to hunters and commercial outfitters;
- encouraging safe viewing opportunities for black bear;
- encouraging the total utilization of black bear taken by hunting;
- increasing research efforts in the areas of population dynamics and habitat definition; and
- encouraging the harvest of bear, particularly in areas where they are a high nuisance factor.

(iv) Discussion Non-resident hunters constitute the majority of black bear hunters in the District. Demand is not expected to rise significantly. The population could maintain an increased harvest if hunter activity is spread to currently under-harvested areas.

d. Waterfowl

(i) Objective To contribute towards meeting the continental demand for waterfowl hunting and viewing opportunities.

(ii) Target Target figures are not available.

(iii) Strategy:

- assessing and protecting important wetland habitat and staging grounds;
- increasing research efforts; and
- encouraging an increase in the harvesting of specified duck species (e.g. scaup, teal, etc.).

(iv) Discussion The District has a variety of waterfowl and several important production and staging areas. Generally, waterfowl populations are capable of withstanding heavy hunting pressure but maintenance of wetland habitat is vital to local waterfowl and wildlife in general. Any waterfowl harvest increases must be considered in terms of waterfowl being a continental resource.

e. Small Game

(i) Objective To manage small game in order to meet harvest demand to the year 2000.

(ii) Target To meet the demand for small game harvesting to the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy:

- improving population, habitat, and harvest information as a base for more specific management;
- continuing to manage the resource to provide a hunting season for all small game species; and
- encouraging the development of hunter interest in small game species.

(iv) Discussion Small game in the District include ruffed grouse, spruce grouse, woodcock and snowshoe hare. Small game hunting is very popular among local residents. Near urban centres, there are possibilities of localized overharvesting but on a District basis, the very productive small game populations are capable of supporting present and future demand.

f. Commercial Fur

(i) Objective To provide opportunities for additional social and economic benefits through increased utilization of the fur resource. Fur management will promote maintenance of healthy fur bearer populations, species diversity and humane trapping practices.

(ii) Target To increase the annual harvest of beaver to 8,200 pelts and maintain the existing annual harvest of fisher, marten and lynx. A substantial increase in the harvest of other furs will be encouraged.

(iii) Strategy:
- increasing the capability for setting and assessing quotas for beaver and other fur bearing species;
- encouraging efficiency among present trappers and attracting new trappers through trapper education programs;
- protecting and managing fur bearer habitat;
- enforcing quotas and legislation related to commercial fur management; and
- encouraging the establishment of local trappers councils.

(iv) Discussion The primary fur-bearing species in the District include beaver, otter, muskrat, fisher, marten, lynx and coloured fox. The District has good beaver habitat. Present harvests of beaver approach 5,700 annually. Attaining the harvest potential rests to a great extent on a successful trapping program on private lands.

g. Non-consumptive Uses (Non-hunting, Non-trapping)

(i) Objective:
- to prevent additional species from being endangered or threatened;
- to improve the status of existing endangered or threatened species with the objective of removing them from the endangered species list; and
- to maintain populations of all wildlife species (both non-game and game) at levels sufficient to:
  - provide opportunities for recreational enjoyment, aesthetic appreciation, scientific investigation, and educational uses,
  - provide benefits from tourism,
  - ensure environmental quality and ecosystem integrity, and
  - ensure the safety of the public.

(ii) Strategy:
- to protect, conserve and manage all wildlife species (both non-game and game) on public and private lands, and to ensure the perpetuation of diverse hgh quality habitats;
- to identify wildlife species in the categories listed below and to protect or manage populations of these species if the best available scientific, social and economic data indicate that such action is necessary to achieve the above objectives. These categories include:
  - endangered, threatened or rare species,
  - populations of significant wildlife species (both non-game and game);
- to work co-operatively with government agencies at the federal, provincial and municipal levels, and with private land owners, developers and other members of the private sector to achieve the protection of all wildlife resources (both non-game and game);
- to increase non-government participation in the identification and management of wildlife, in particular endangered, threatened or rare species; and
- to provide extension services which promote an understanding of the value of wildlife resources (both non-game and game), and non-consumptive uses, and which enhance social benefits and tourism.

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11. WILD RICE

(i) Objective To provide sustained optimum social and economic benefits to the people of Ontario by stimulating the use and management of wild rice, recognizing its traditional significance and potential economic benefits to native people.

To provide a source of food for native people and other local residents.

To allocate harvesting rights for personal use and commercial purposes, among all interested Ontario residents and corporations, consistent with the requirements of traditional users.

To provide opportunities to increase the productive areas for cultivating wild rice and to enhance quality and yields, particularly in natural waters.

To stabilize annual production.

To improve the overall economic return to harvesters, processors, marketers and others involved in the wild rice industry.

(ii) Target To increase the annual harvest and related benefits.

(iii) Strategy:

- assessing the potential for harvest expansion through an investigation of the extent and stability of existing wild rice stands as well as the feasibility of introducing new stands;
- encouraging the processing of "green" rice within the District;
- restricting the issuance of new harvesting licences in areas where it would be in conflict with waterfowl management; and
- discouraging shoreline and other development which would have an adverse impact on wild rice stands.

(iv) Discussion Small beds of wild rice occur in the District but potential for commercial harvest is severely limited.

12. SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

The following table summarizes the targets to be achieved in the Kirkland Lake District to the year 2000. The figures have been rounded, recognizing that a finite degree of preciseness at this broad level of detail is not realistic. The targets reflect the mix of resource activities to be carried out within the District. Strategies indicating how these various targets can be achieved have been discussed previously in the Resource Policy section.

TABLE 2 SUMMARY-TARGET ACHIEVEMENT FOR THE KIRKLAND LAKE DISTRICT

Program	District Target Achievement (Year 2000)
Aggregate	Protect for aggregate extraction 18.0 million tonnes to year 2000 (Crown and private land).
Agriculture	Designate 44,000 hectares of agricultural land (Crown and private).
Commercial Fishing	Selected waterbodies will be considered.
Cottaging	Provide from Crown land up to 420 additional lots.
Crown Land Recreation	n/a
Forestry (conifer) (hardwood)	488,000 cubic metres/year 246,000 cubic metres/year
Hunting (moose) (bear)	Increase the district herd size to 5,000 moose and harvest to 850 moose annually. Promote the harvest of 60 to 100 black bear annually.
Mining	99% of land base open to mineral exploration and 99+% of high and medium mineral potential open to exploration
Peat	n/a
Provincial Parks	Provision of 44,000 day use opportunities, 79,000 car camping opportunities and 1,000 wilderness backcountry travel opportunities. Planned two existing parks and four park candidates recommended for park status.
Roads and Modified Management Areas	n/a
Rural Residential	n/a
Sport Fishing	Provide up to 105,700 kg of sport fish annually
Tourism	Expansion of tourism development is permitted in 12 areas. These areas are generally available for development which is not dependent on fishing and hunting or a remote location.
Trapping	8,200 beaver. (indicator species only)
Urban Development	n/a
Wild Rice	Further sites will be identified.

D: land use areas — guidelines

The District has been divided into 25 separate areas (as illustrated by Map 2 and the map inside the back cover). The rationale for the division of the planning area into the smaller areas is based on the premise that the activity or mix of activities in one area is significantly different from that in adjacent areas or is carried out under different conditions.

The format for presentation of each separate area consists of three parts:

a. Area Description
This identifies the location of the area, the present use and level of development, major resource values, previous commitments (e.g. timber licences on Crown land) and known problems and issues.

b. Land Use Intent
This gives the general role of the area and indicates, where applicable, the priority of uses permitted on Crown land.

c. Land Use Activity
This lists the individual activities and developments on Crown land along with applicable guidelines. Ministry concerns about private land uses are noted where applicable.

All areas are numbered for identification purposes. The area activity form must be read in its entirety to determine the range of uses permitted and any applicable guidelines or conditions.

Where applicable the primary and secondary uses are indicated for the area. The term primary is used to convey the meaning of priority rather than intensity or abundance of use. Secondary means that a use is permitted so long as it does not conflict with the primary use of the area. Where there is a conflict in a specific area, the primary use will normally take precedence. However, there will be instances where the secondary uses, e.g. tourism, will require specific considerations in a particular portion of the area. This will require the primary use, often forestry, to adhere to the special guidelines [illegible] the road and modified management area guidelines.

Where there is an increasing conflict with the primary use, site specific negotiations between the conflicting parties and the Ministry will attempt to resolve the conflict. Expansion of existing uses will generally be considered where it will not conflict with other uses. For example, Crown land might be made available for an individual resort to expand if its own land base is inadequate. In some areas certain uses will not be permitted to expand, Crown cottaging development for example, but existing cottage use would continue unaffected. In some instances the Ministry may wish to phase out or alter existing uses. New or unanticipated land uses may be permitted on Crown land subject to individual assessment.

Land uses on private land will generally not be objected to unless otherwise specified or restricted by legislation. The Ministry recognizes that its land use plans have no legal status and that land use control of private land rests with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) or designated municipalities. There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed development on private land, while in conformance with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and MMAH. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with Ministry policy. Therefore, where the Ministry indicates that it would prefer not to see certain land uses take place on private land, this is the position the Ministry will generally adopt when making input to official plans or zoning by-laws and

when responding to the circulation for comment of private proposals by MMAH or the municipality. Such responses will be restricted to concerns within the Ministry mandate.

Additional operational and development guidelines such as those for roads and modified management areas, will be incorporated into resource management plans developed to guide activities within each area in order to prevent or reduce any conflict with other uses, especially the primary and secondary uses. Where land tenure documents are granted, they will contain similar conditions for the same purpose.

While Indian Reserve lands are not subject to Provincial control, it is anticipated that future development on Indian Reserves would be compatible with the intent established for the area adjacent to the Reserve.

DISTRICT DE KIRKLAND LAKE DISTRICT

Map/Carte 2

N

Miles 10 0 10 Milles

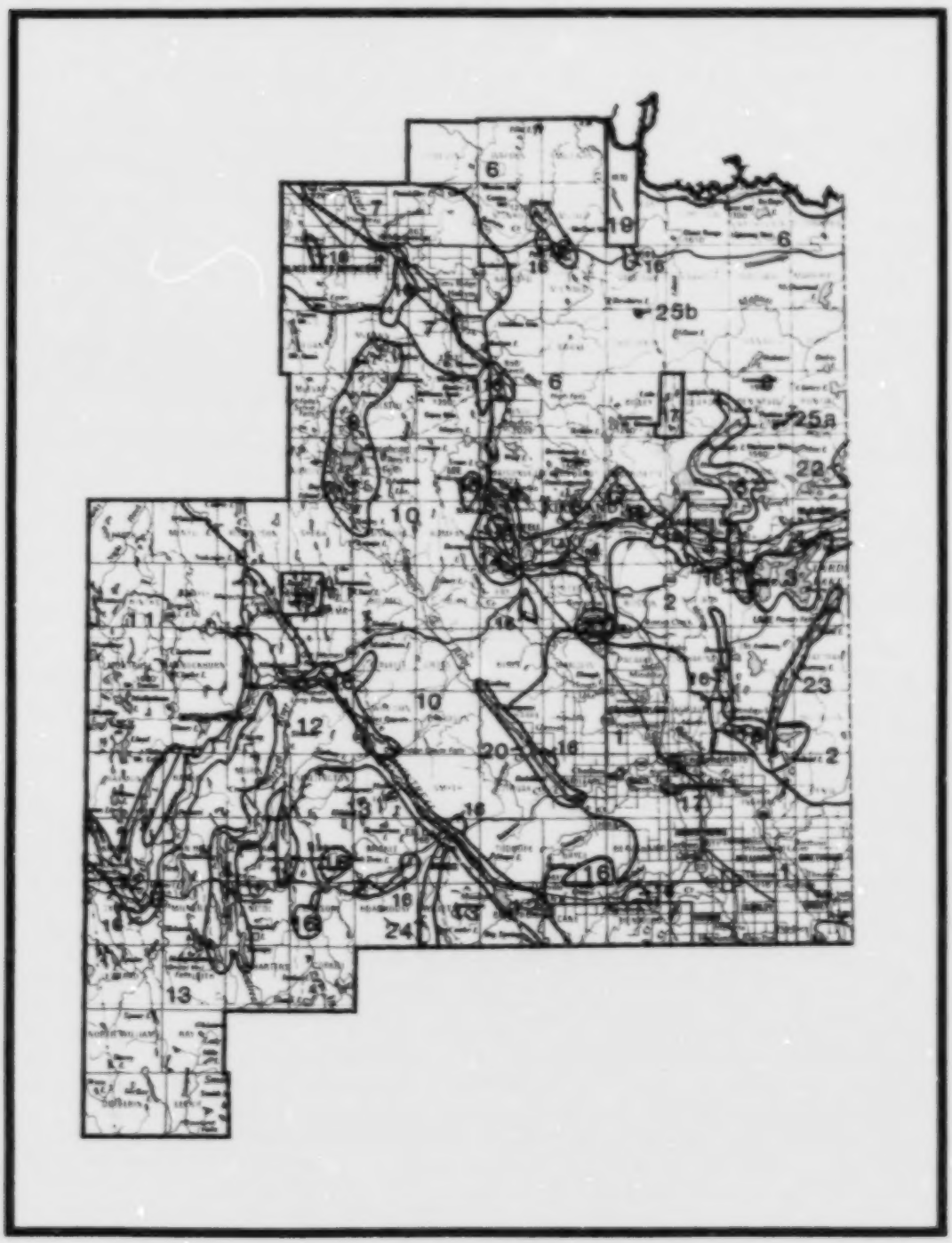
Kilometres 10 0 10 Kilomètres

LEGEND/LÉGENDE

4 area reference number / numéro de référence régional

— area boundary/limite régionale

April /Avril 1983



1. LITTLE CLAY BELT

a. Area Description

The area is located in the southeast section of the District. Access is provided by Highway 11, a number of secondary highways and a network of concession roads. There are eleven municipalities either wholly or partially within this area. The majority of the area is patented land.

Agriculture is the major land use. Urban areas include Earlton and Englehart as well as a number of smaller communities. Six commercial tourism establishments, one tent and trailer campground, two municipal parks and twenty-three cottages are located in this area. The commercial establishments and cottage lots are concentrated in the Englehart River (Long Lake) area. The Englehart and Blanche Rivers are a designated canoe route. Timber harvesting is mainly from private land sources although some small areas of Crown land are scheduled for harvest. There are a number of small private sawmills and one waferboard plant located in the area.

Use of agricultural lands for non-agricultural purposes and potential for flooding and erosion along waterways (e.g. Blanche River, Englehart River and Evanturel Creek) are land use problems within this area.

b. Land Use Intent

The intent of this area is to provide suitable lands for current and future agricultural production. The primary use in this area will be agriculture and its related activities. Forestry, mineral aggregate extraction and mining are acceptable uses. Day-use recreation activities are encouraged.

Industrial development will be encouraged to locate within or adjacent to existing urban areas and in accordance with existing municipal development controls.

In accordance with the Provincial *Food Land Criteria*, the Ministry of Natural Resources will encourage the use of Class 2, 3 and 4 soil areas for agricultural purposes.

The development of structures on hazard lands will be discouraged through Ministry input to Official Plans and zoning by-laws and through the review of specific development proposals.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food and the Ministry of Environment will be consulted regarding possible adverse effects on agricultural and domestic water requirements that may result from clearing and drainage of peatland areas (e.g. the Hilliardton Swamp).

c. Land Use Activity for Area Number 1 — LITTLE CLAY BELT

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be placed in quarry and work permits and may include 120 meter setbacks from significant cultural, recreational or habitat sites. Progressive rehabilitation of all gravel pits will be encouraged.
Agriculture	x		Crown land may be disposed of for agricultural use after consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food. Agricultural development of private land (cleared or forested) is encouraged.
Bait Fish	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	Crown land will not be disposed for this purpose. Private land proposals will be evaluated on a case by case basis.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreation is encouraged. The Ministry will not develop further access to water.
Forestry	x		Most harvesting will occur on private land. Management and operating plans for Crown land will contain specific guidelines to ensure compatibility with other land uses. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food will be consulted regarding any program to use agricultural land for wood fibre production.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. The disposition of surface rights may be excluded from all unpateneted mining claims within 120 m. of the shoreline of all waterbodies but this does not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration rights.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		Although the current road network is extensive, some new road development may occur. Roads will be encouraged to follow property boundaries wherever terrain permits.
Rural Residential	x		New activity will be in accordance with municipal planning controls. In areas without such controls, Crown land disposition will only be permitted with the concurrence of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		New tourism development will be encouraged to locate on non-agricultural soil areas. Tourism operations which are not dependent on the fishery resource are encouraged.
Trapping	x		An increase in the fur harvest from private lands will be encouraged.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development	x		New activity will be in accordance with municipal planning controls. In areas without such control, Crown land disposition for urban uses will only be permitted with the concurrence of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

2. LOWER MISEMA RIVER - LITTLE SKELETON CREEK

a. Area Description

Located to the east of Highway 11, the area is accessed by secondary highways (Highways 624, 650 and 564). The Corporation of the Township of Larder Lake has municipal control over the Townships of Skead and Hearst and the Township of McGarry is also an organized municipality. The majority of the area is Crown land. The area is sparsely settled but does include the community of Boston Creek.

The predominant land use is resource extraction. Mineral potential is medium to high. The Adam's Mine is located in this area. Forestry is a major activity in the area.

Most of the over 80 cottages in the area are located on the shoreline of St. Anthony Lake and Raven Lake. Five hunt camp sites and one downhill skiing area are located in this area.

The area includes a wetland wildlife marsh at Grassy Lake in McElroy Township and two earth science sites in Skead Township. St. Anthony Lake is a naturally reproducing A2 lake trout lake and Mousseau Lake is classified as a B2 lake trout lake.

b. Land Use Intent

The general intent of this area is to provide an adequate land base for resource extraction activities. Recreation is a secondary use and will include such activities as cottaging and Crown land recreation.

Land uses in Skead, Hearst and McGarry Townships will be in accordance with municipal controls for those areas.

c. Land Use Activity for Area Number 2 — LOWER MISEMA RIVER — LITTLE SKELETON CREEK

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Aggregate extraction is encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturabance. Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be placed in quarry and work permits and may include 120 meter setbacks from significant cultural, recreational or habitat sites. Progressive rehabilitation of all pits is encouraged.
Agriculture		x	Crown land will be disposed of only to extend existing viable farm operations.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Marion Lake and Margaret Lake will be considered for Crown cottage subdivision development. Maximum anticipated lots are: Marion - 4, Margaret - 10. Inland remote cottages are permitted. Crown land will not be disposed of for cottaging on St. Anthony or Mousseau Lakes.
Crown Land Recreation	x		The eastern slopes of the Larder River Valley will be considered for recreational trail development. Low density recreation uses (e.g. hunting, hiking) are encouraged. Facilities for access to water will be considered in the preparation of lake plans on Marion Lake and Margaret Lake.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Forestry	x		Timber harvesting and regeneration is expected throughout the area. Operating plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of recreation values and wildlife/fisheries habitat. Harvesting within 120 m. of St. Anthony and Mousseau Lakes will be carefully controlled.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. The disposition of surface rights may be excluded from all unpatented mining claims within 120 m. of the shoreline of all waterbodies but this does not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration rights.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		Expansion of the forest access road network is expected. Access to St. Anthony Lake will be considered on its individual merits.
Rural Residential		x	New activity will be in accordance with municipal planning controls. In areas without municipal control, Crown land disposition will only be permitted with the concurrence of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.
Sport Fishing	x		Management efforts will be concentrated on the cold water fishery St. Anthony Lake will be managed to protect the lake trout fishery. Mousseau Lake will be managed for lake trout but consideration will be given to other objectives.
Tourism	x		New development is acceptable where the resources can sustain commerical use and if commercial activities do not conflict with resource extraction.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

3. LARDER LAKE

a. Area Description

This area consists of Larder Lake and its shoreline area. (The urban communities of Virginiatown and Larder Lake are not considered to be within this area - see Area 4). Access to the area is provided by Highways 66 and 624. McVittie and Hearst Townships are under the municipal control of the Corporation of the Township of Larder Lake. The Township of McGarry is also organized.

The predominant use is recreation. Larder Lake is a major sport fishery in the District and is classified as a naturally reproducing A2 lake trout lake. A good portion of the District's cold water fish production comes from Larder Lake. Larder Lake is part of a designated canoe route. There is municipal waterfront park and campground at Larder Lake and there is also an official access point near Virginiatown.

Mineral potential is high and mineral exploration is ongoing. The amount of timber harvesting in the area is minor.

The area contains one identified archaeological site and a heron nesting site.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary intent is general recreation and particularly day-use opportunities. Any recreational development which is not detrimental to or dependent on the sport fishery is encouraged. Resource extraction may continue but particular emphasis will be placed on the protection of the water quality for the maintenance of the fishery.

Industrial development will be encouraged to locate within or adjacent to existing urban areas and in accordance with existing municipal development controls.

The Ministry will investigate further mechanisms for protecting the regionally significant cultural resources of Pearl Beach.

c. Land Use Activity for Area Number 3 — LARDER LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	No quarry permits will be issued within 120 m. of Larder Lake.
Agriculture		x	Crown land will not be make available for agricultural uses in this area.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	Crown land will not be disposed of for this purpose. New cottage lot development on patented land will be reviewed on a case be case basis with particular regard to effects on the fishery resource and habitat. Development in hazard land areas will be discouraged.
Crown Land Recreation	x		The Ministry will not develop further access to water.
Forestry	x		Modified management practices will be incorporated into forest management and operating plans to protect significant fisheries and wildlife habitiat. Harvesting of Crown timber within 120 meters of Larder Lake will be carefully controlled.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouragd with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. The disposition of surface rights may be excluded from all unpatented mining claims within 120 m. of the shoreline of Larder Lake. This does not preclude the exercise of mineral rights.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Road construction will generally be discouraged from accessing the lake.
Rural Residential		x	New activity will be in accordance with municipal planning controls. Crown land will not normally be disposed of for residential purposes.
Sport Fishing	x		Larder Lake will be a fisheries management priority. Maintenance of the cold water fishery may require special mangement techniques such as spawning bed improvement and changes in angling seasons and catch limits.
Tourism	x		Crown land will not be disposed of for this purpose. Such development on patented land is encouraged if resources, particularly the lake trout fishery, are not adversely affected.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No rice beds exist in this area.
Urban Development	x		New activity will be in accordance with municipal planning controls.
Other	x		The Ministry will continue its liaison with the Town of Larder lake, the Blanche River-Bayly Watershed and Lake Protection Association, and the Wendigo Cottagers Association regarding the maintenance of an acceptable water level for Larder Lake.

4. HIGHWAY 66E. CORRIDOR

a. Area Description

This area is composed largely of the highway corridor east and south of Kirkland Lake. The corridor contains the majority of the District's population (about 15,000 residents) and includes parts of four municipalities, namely the Improvement District of Gauthier, the Township of Larder Lake, the Township of McGarry and the Town of Kirkland Lake. The area was settled because of its mineral potential and the mining industry continues to be a major employer. Macassa and Kerr Addison are producing mines in the area.

The major recreation developments are two municipal parks, two ski areas, three commercial campgrounds and various snowmobile and cross country ski trails.

Timber harvesting and regeneration are ongoing activities. Areas allocated for harvesting occur throughout the area.

The Town of Kirkland Lake has a sanitary control order for the Gull-McTavish Lakes drainage basin. The intent of this order is to protect the Town's water supply.

There are five earth science representation sites, and two cultural-historic sites in the area.

b. Land Use Intent

The intent for this area is to provide opportunities for industrial development, particularly mineral development, and for urban development. Secondary activities would be general recreation, tourism, forestry and aggregate extraction.

Industrial development will be encouraged to locate within or adjacent to existing urban areas.

Land use activities will be in conformity with local official plans and zoning by-laws. Structural development will be discouraged on hazard lands through Ministry input to official plans and zoning by-laws and through review of specific development proposals.

A major consideration during this Ministry's review of plans and proposals will be the prevention of unnecessary restriction to mineral exploration and development.

c. Land Use Activity for Area Number 4 — HIGHWAY 66E. CORRIDOR

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be placed in quarry and work permits and may include 120 meter setbacks from significant cultural, recreational or habitat sites. Progressive rehabilitation of all gravel pits will be encouraged.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Crown land will not be disposed of for this purpose. Private land proposals will be evaluated on a case by case basis.
Crown Land Recreation	x		The Ministry will co-operate with municipalities regarding the development of recreational programs and facilities on Crown land.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Forestry	x		Forest management and operating plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of wildlife, fisheries, historic and recreation values.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mining exploration and development will be encouraged, with a minimum of shoreline disturbance.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		
Rural Residential	x		New activity will be in accordance with municipal planning controls. In areas without such controls, Crown land disposition will only be permitted with the concurrence of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.
Sport Fishing	x		Management efforts will be concentrated on warm water species.
Tourism	x		Expansion of existing commercial facilities is encouraged, particularly for those establishments not dependent on the fish and wildlife resources.
Trapping	x		An increase in the fur harvest from private lands will be encouraged.
Wildlife	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development	x		New activity will be in accordance with municipal planning controls. In areas without such controls, Crown land disposition for urban uses will only be permitted with the concurrence of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

5. HOWARD-MISEMA LAKE CHAIN

a. Area Description

The area is in the east central portion of the District and consists of a chain of lakes from Rat Lake in the north to Beaverhouse Lake in the south. Access to the area is by a Ministry maintained road in Arnold Township. There is also an existing road through the Improvement District of Gauthier to the Misema River. Gauthier Township and McVittie Township are both within municipal areas. There is a small Indian settlement on Misema Lake.

Forest activity is ongoing within and adjacent to this area. Mineral potential is high to medium.

The area is a popular recreation area for local residents, particularly for fishing and cottaging. The Howard-Misema Lake chain is a designated canoe route. Approximately 60 cottage lots are located in the area.

There are two cultural/historic sites in the area. A waterfowl production site is located on Kennedy Lake.

b. Land Use Intent

The intent for this area is to provide for water based recreation activities. In shoreline areas recreation will have priority. Resource extraction will have priority in non-shoreline areas.

Development proposals and resource extraction plans will be reviewed with consideration to effects on general recreation activities and fisheries and wildlife habitat.

c. Land Use Activity for Area Number 5 — HOWARD-MISEMA LAKE CHAIN

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be placed in quarry and work permits and may include 120 meter setbacks from significant cultural recreational or habitat sites. Progressive rehabilitation of all gravel pits will be encouraged.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		The Minstry has an approved lake plan for the Howard-Misema Lake Chain which provides Crown subdivision cottage lots.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreation is encouraged. Management effort will primarily be maintenance of the access point and canoe route.
Forestry	x		Modified management practices may be required for the protection of historic and recreation values and wildlife/fisheries habitat. Operating plans will contain specific guidelines.
Hunting	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. The disposition of surface rights may be excluded form all unpatented mining claims within 120 m. of the shoreline of all waterbodies but this does not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration rights.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		Expansion of the road network may be required for extraction purposes. Road construction will be generally discouraged in this area.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Management efforts will be concentrated on warm water species.
Tourism		x	Development of new commercial facilities is generally not acceptable in this area.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

6. GREAT CLAY BELT

a. Area Description

Located in the northeastern section of the District, this area is accessed by Highway 11, Highway 101 and forest access roads but is sparsely settled. The rural areas of five municipalities, namely the Township of Black River-Matheson, the Town of Kirkland Lake, the Township of Larder Lake, the Township of McGarry and the Improvement District of Gauthier, are within the area. Four other townships, Munro, Michaud, McCool and Guibord are within the Black River-Matheson Planning Area but the implementing zoning by-law does not include those four townships. Part of the area is under a sanitary control order held by the Town of Kirkland Lake.

Forestry is the major activity in the area. A large portion of the area is under Order-In-Council licence to Abitibi-Price Incorporated. Mineral potential is high to medium. Some good quality aggregate areas are found but distance to market influences their utilization. There is some commercial harvesting of blueberries.

Recreation activities are generally low density types (e.g. hunting and fishing). There is one official access point on the Ghost River.

The area includes moose winter concentration and habitat areas (e.g. Ghost Range and near Dokis Lake) and wetland wildlife areas (Ghost River Marsh, Guibord Lake). Trollope and Clarice Lakes are naturally reproducing A1 lake trout waters. Clarice Lake is partially within the Province of Quebec.

b. Land Use Intent

The intent of this area is to provide an adequate land base for resource extractive activities, particularly forestry and mining. Other extractive activities and general recreation activities will also be encouraged. The Black River-Whiteclay River will be managed to provide recreation and tourism opportunities.

Where applicable, development will be encouraged to conform to municipal land use policies and controls.

c. Land Use Activity for Area Number 6 — GREAT CLAY BELT

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be placed in quarry and work permits and may include 120 meter setbacks from significant cultural, recreational or habitat sites. Progressive rehabilitation of all gravel pits will be encouraged.
Agriculture		x	Only extensions to existing viable operations will be considered.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Gem and Crosby Lakes will be planned for future Crown cottage lot development. Maximum number of anticipated lots: Gem - 11, Crosby - 8. Remote lots (shoreline or inland) will be acceptable where their location does not restrict extractive activities. Crown land will not be disposed of on Trollope and Clarice Lakes for cottaging purposes.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Crown Land Recreation	x		The Black and Whiteclay Rivers will be considered for additional recreation facility development (e.g. access points).
Forestry	x		Harvesting and regeneration with associated road construction is expected throughout the area. Forest management is encouraged on private lands as well as Crown land areas. Forest management and operating plans will contain specific guidelines for protection of significant recreational, cultural or habitat locations. Harvesting on Crown land within 120 meters of Trollope and Clarice Lakes will be carefully controlled.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. The disposition of surface rights may be excluded form all unpatented mining claims within 120 m. of the shoreline of all waterbodies but this does not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration rights.
Provincial		x	
Roads	x		Roads will be encouraged to encouraged to locate outside of shoreline areas for cold water lakes and moose winter concentration locations. Road development in the vicinity of Lake Abitibi will take into consideration the land use intent for the Lake Abitibi area (Area #18).
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Management efforts will be concentrated on the cold water fishery, particularly Trollope and Clarice Lakes.
Tourism	x		New commercial tourism facilities are encouraged if they do not conflict with extraction activities and if they locate in areas where the resource is capable of sustaining commercial use. Remoteness of site will not be guaranteed. Clarice, Trollope and Dokis lakes will not be considered for Crown disposition for commercial purposes.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

7. MATHESON-RAMORE

a. Area Description

Located in the northwest of the District, this area is accessed by Hwy. 11 and Hwy. 101. The area is wholly within the Corporation of the Township of Black River-Matheson. The population of this area is approximately 3,000 and is concentrated in Matheson, Ramore, Holtyre and Val Gagne. The majority of the area is patented land.

Agriculture is the major land use, although other industries employ more residents. Mineral potential is high to medium and there are two producing mines in Hislop Township. Timber harvesting is mainly from private land although some small areas of Crown land are scheduled for harvesting. Small pockets of good quality aggregate are found along Hwy. 11 corridor and there are over 10 gravel pits in the area. Two municipal parks, two unofficial access points and part of the Watabeag River canoe route are located in the area. The Black River and its tributaries are part of the water storage area controlled by a dam at Iroquois Falls.

Use of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes and potential for flooding and erosion along waterways (e.g. Watabeag River) are problems within this area.

b. Land Use Intent

The intent for this area is to provide suitable lands for current and future agricultural production demands. The primary use will be agriculture and its related activities. Mining, mineral aggregate extraction and forestry are secondary uses. Commercial tourism and general recreation are also secondary uses. The Black River will be managed primarily to provide recreation and tourism opportunities.

Industrial development will be encouraged to locate within or adjacent to existing urban areas and in accordance with existing municipal development controls.

Water storage for hydroelectric power generation is a significant use of shoreline areas.

In accordance with the Provincial *Food Land Criteria*, the Ministry of Natural Resources will encourage the use of Class 2, 3 and 4 soil areas for agricultural purposes.

The development of structures on hazard lands will be discouraged through Ministry input to official plans and zoning by-laws and through the review of specific development proposals.

c. Land Use Activity for Area Number 7 — MATHESON-RAMORE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be placed in quarry and work permits and may include 120 meter setbacks from significant cultural recreational or habitat sites. Progressive rehabilitation of all gravel pits will be encouraged. New pits and quarries require an amendment to the zoning by-law for the Township of Black River-Matheson.
Agriculture	x		Crown land may be disposed of for agricultural use after consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food. Agricutural development of private land (cleared or forested) is encouraged.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Cottaging		x	Crown land will not be disposed of for this purpose. Private land proposals will be evaluated on a case by case basis.
Crown Land Recreation	x		The Black River will be considered for additional recreation facility development.
Forestry	x		Most harvesting will be on private land. Forest management and operating plans for Crown land will contain specific guidelines to ensure compatibility with other land uses. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food will be consulted regarding any program to use agricultrual land for wood fibre production.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline diturbance. The disposition of surface rights may be excluded from all unpatented mining claims within 120 m. of the shoreline of all waterbodies but this does not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration rights.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		Although the current road network is extensive some new road development may occur. Roads will be encouraged to follow property boundaries wherever terrain permits.
Rural Residential	x		New activity will be in accordance with municipal planning controls. in areas without such controls, Crown land dispositon will only be permitted with the concurrence of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		New tourism development will be encouraged to locate on non-agricultural soil areas.
Trapping	x		Efforts to increase the fur harvest from private lands will be encouraged.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Urban Development	x		New activity will be in accordance with municipal planning controls, Crown land disposition for urban uses will only be permitted with the concurrence of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.
Other			Existing water storage use is acceptable.

8. PERRY LAKE-MUNRO LAKE

a. Area Description

This area is located in the northern part of the District and is accessed by Highway 101. The main features of the area are Perry Lake and Munro Lake. Both lakes have heavy concentrations of cottages, about 70 lots on Munro Lake and 50 lots on Perry Lake. Both lakes have an official access point. There is a tourist lodge on Perry Lake and it is a stocked lake trout lake. Perry Lake is classified as a B2 lake trout lake. Munro Lake is a warm water fishery. Both lakes are popular recreation areas for local residents and tourists.

Mineral potential is high in this area and exploration is ongoing. The area also has high aggregate potential. Some timber harvesting will occur in the general area of Perry Lake.

Portions of the Munro Lake area are very sandy. Erosion problems arise when the duff layer is damaged by such factors as fire or heavy recreational or extractive uses. Conflicts also may arise between recreation users and resource extraction concerns and between different recreational user groups.

b. Land Use Intent

The intent in this area is to provide cottaging and general recreation including tourism opportunities. Mineral exploration, timber harvesting and aggregate extraction are secondary activities.

Modified forest management will be used within 120 m. of the lakes in the area.

All development proposals or plans will be reviewed with regard for the potential erosion problems in the Munro Lake area.

c. Land Use Activity for Area Number 8 — PERRY LAKE-MUNRO LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		On Crown land, no new pits will be allowed within 120 m. of any waterbody and progressive rehabilitation of all gravel pits will be required.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	Crown land will not be disposed of for this purpose.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Munro Lake has a significant swimming beach. Campground use will be managed to minimize erosion and soil compaction problems.
Forestry	x		Specific guidelines for forest management in the vicinity of Perry Lake will be identified at the management and operating plan levels.
Hunting	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. The disposition of surface rights will normally be excluded form all unpatented mining claims within 120 m. of the shoreline of all waterbodies but this does not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration rights.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads		x	New road construction will generally be discouraged in this area.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Perry Lake will be managed as a lake trout lake. Munro Lake will be managed for warm water species.
Tourism	x		Crown land will not be make available for new commercial development.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No wild rice is located in the area.
Urban Development		x	

9. WATABEAG LAKE

a. Area Description

Access to this area is provided by forest access roads from Matheson in the north and Highway 66 in the south. Dominant features are Watabeag Lake, a number of small cold water and warm water lakes and extensive sand, gravel and reforested areas.

Structural developments include one Ontario Hydro control dam, four official access points, two commercial lodges, and over 150 cottages. The area also includes a boy scout campground, seven gravel pits, and logging camps.

Mineral potential is generally low although there are marl deposits in the area. The main forestry activity will be the maintenance of regeneration areas although some harvesting may occur. Part of the area is under Order-In-Council licence to the Q.N.S. Paper Company Limited. Commercial harvesting of blueberries occurs in the area.

Watabeag Lake is classified as an A2 lake trout lake and Sunny Lake is classified as a B1 lake trout lake. Alexander Lake is a sanctuary for aurora trout.

Water level control on Watabeag Lake may conflict with fisheries habitat protection or recreational uses of the lake.

b. Land Use Intent

The intent of this area is to provide for a combination of public recreation, cottaging and commercial tourism. Water storage for hydroelectric power generation is also a significant priority. In non-shoreline areas, maintenance of forest plantations will be a priority. Extractive activities will continue as a secondary use.

The heron nesting site in northeast Terry Township will be given consideration for protection during the review of any plans or development proposals.

c. Land Use Activity for Area Number 9 — WATABEAG LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Aggregate extraction will be allowed with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be placed in quarry and work permits and may include 120 meter setbacks from significant cultural recreational or habitat sites. Progressive rehabilitation of all gravel pits will be encouraged. Future pits will be encouraged to locate adjacent to existing ones with minimum intrusion into forest plantations.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Expansion of cottaging on lake trout lakes is discouraged. Crown land will not be disposed of for this purpose on Watabeag and Sunny Lakes. The suitability of Francesca Lake for Crown cottage development will be considered. The maximum number of anticipated lots is 15.
Crown Land Recreation	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Forestry	x		Harvesting is permitted but the main forest activity will be the management and protection of existing plantations. Reforestation of private lands is encouraged. Harvesting of Crown timber within 120 m. of Watabeag Lake will be carefully controlled.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. The disposition of surface rights may be excluded from all unpatented mining claims within 120 m. of the shoreline of all waterbodies but this does not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration rights.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads		x	Roads development is generally discouraged from shoreline areas except where necessary to meet recreation objectives. Road proposals will be reviewed to ensure compatibility with other land uses.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Management efforts will be concentrated on the cold water fisheries in the area. Watabeag and Sunny Lakes will be managed as lake trout lakes. Alexander Lake will be managed as a sanctuary to protect aurora trout and its habitat.
Tourism	x		Existing facilities and new operation may be acceptable where they are compatible with resource capabilities. New operations will not be considered on Crown land on Watabeag, Sunny or Alexander lakes.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice harvesting	x		
Urban Developement		x	
Other	x		On Watabeag Lake, water storage for hydroelectric power generation is a priority on land below the 1059 contour flooding level.

10. ENGLEHART MANAGEMENT UNIT

a. Area Description

The area is accessed by Highway 66W, Highway 560 and forest access roads, notably the Englehart Management Unit Roads (North and South). The area is sparsely settled. Small portions of the organized Township of James and the Improvement District of Matachewan are in the area. Part of this area is effected by the Bear Island Indian Caution and therefore Crown land disposition is restricted.

Forestry is the major activity. The Englehart Crown Management Unit and parts of four other forest management units are located in this area. This area supplies the partial wood requirements for five sawmills. Some high mineral potential exists. Commercial blueberry harvesting occurs in the area. The area includes parts of two canoe routes (Watabeag River and Englehart River), about 80 cottages, one access point, the Swastika Tree Nursery, the Hill's Lake Provincial Fish Hatchery, and an aurora trout lake, Pallet Lake.

b. Land Use Intent

The intent of this area is to provide primarily for resource extraction activities, particularly forestry. Other extractive activities and general recreation activities such as cottaging and canoeing are secondary uses.

Where applicable, development will be encouraged to conform to municipal land use policies and controls.

All development proposals will be reviewed with regard to possible effects on the water supply and quality for the Hill's Lake Fish Hatchery.

c. Land Use Activity for Area Number 10 — ENGLEHART MANAGEMENT UNIT

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be placed in quarry and work permits and may include 120 meter setbacks from significant cultural recreational or habitat sites. Progressive rehabilitation of all gravel pits will be encouraged.
Agriculture		x	Crown land will be disposed of only to extend existing viable farm operation.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Meyers, Bompas and Middleton Lakes will be planned for Crown cottage subdivision development. Maximum anticipated lots are: Meyers - 20, Bompas - 14 and Middleton - 15. Inland remote cottages are permitted.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Timber harvesting and regeneration is proposed in the area. Forest management and operating plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of significant recreation and historic values and wildlife/fisheries habitat.
Hunting	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. The disposition of surface rights may be excluded from all unpatented mining claims within 120 m. of the shoreline of all waterbodies but this does not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration rights.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		Expansion of the forest access road network is expected.
Rural Residential	x		New activity will be in accordance with municipal planning controls. In areas without such controls, Crown land disposition will only be permitted with the concurrence of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.
Sport Fishing	x		Pallet Lake will continue to be managed as a sanctuary to protect aurora trout and its habitat.
Tourism	x		Proposals for new development are acceptable where the resource is capable of sustaining commercial use and if remoteness of location is not required. The resource potential for development in this area is limited.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice harvesting	x		
Urban Development	x		New activity will be in accordance with municipal planning controls. In areas without such controls, Crown land disposition for urban uses will only be permitted with the concurrence of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

11. NIGHTHAWK RIVER-MIDLOTHIAN TOWNSHIP

a. Area Description

Located in the western portion of the District, this area is accessed by secondary highway (Highway 567). Portions of the area are within the Improvement District of Matachewan. Parts of this area are effected by Indian Land claims.

High mineral potential occurs in several locations and there are several past producers including United Asbestos. Forestry is a major ongoing activity, with harvesting expected in Doon, Montrose, Midlothian, Cleaver and McNeil Townships.

The area contains one access point at Austen Lake, one commercial tourism location at Argyle Lake and about 30 cottage lots. Midlothian Lake is classified as an A1 lake trout lake.

b. Land Use Intent

The priority for this area is resource extraction. General recreation is an acceptable secondary use. Provision of cottage lots will be a priority in the shoreline areas of potential cottaging lakes (see cottaging activity).

Where applicable, development will be encouraged to conform to municipal land use policies and controls.

c. Land Use Activity for Area Number 11. — NIGHTHAWK RIVER-MIDLOTHIAN TOWNSHIP

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be placed in quarry and work permits.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		An existing approved lake plan for Elmer Lake provides 16 Crown cottage lots. The following lakes will be considered for future Crown cottage lot development. The maximum numbers of anticipated lots are: Ashley - 10, Bannockburn - 4, Clark - 4, Hincks - 10, Lloyd - 230, Mt. Sinclair - 30, Rhyolite - 60, Ward - 4, and Lake #48 (Bannockburn)- 8. Demand for cottage lots will influence the schedule for development of lake plans in this area. Shoreline and inland remote lots will be considered. Crown land on Midlothian Lake will not be disposed of for cottaging.
Crown Land Recreation	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Forestry	x		Timber harvesting and associated activities are proposed in this area. Forest management and operating plans will contain specific guidelines for the management of shoreline areas of potential cottaging lakes, and other significant fish and wildlife habitats. Harvesting of Crown timber within 120 m. of Midlothian Lake will be carefully controlled.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. The disposition of surface rights may be excluded from all unpatented mining claims within 120 m. of the shoreline of all waterbodies but this does not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration rights.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Road development is expected in this area. Plans will be reviewed to provide for multiple purpose use (e.g. forest access and cottaging access) wherever possible. Access to the shoreline area of Midlothian Lake will be discouraged.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Management efforts will be concentrated on the cold water fishery, particularly Midlothian Lake.
Tourism	x		New development is acceptable subject to the capability of the resource to maintain commercial use. Remoteness of site will not be guaranteed. Lakes listed for potential cottage lot development will be considered for commercial development if found to be unsuitable for cottaging.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

12. WEST MONTREAL AND MONTREAL RIVERS

a. Area Description

Located approximately 45 km. west of the Highway 11 corridor, this area is accessed from Highways 66, 65 and 560. The West Montreal River, Montreal River and the lakes within those two river systems are the dominant natural features. The area includes the communities of Gowganda, Elk Lake and Matachewan. The Township of James and the Improvement District of Matachewan have municipal control over portions of the area.

A popular recreation area, particularly for fishing and water based activities, the area contains three designated canoe routes, nine official access points, 13 commercial tourist operations and over 100 cottages. The area has three A1 lake trout lakes - Upper Matachewan, Shillington and Miller Lakes.

The area includes two producing mines and a number of past producers. Mineral potential is high to medium. Forestry is a major activity and some of the timber commitments from the Elk Lake Management Unit are expected from this area.

Water control structures include one Ontario Hydro dam and three Ministry of Natural Resources dams.

All of this area, except for Kimberley Township and parts of Cairo and Yarrow Townships, is affected by Indian land claims.

b. Land Use Intent

The intent for this area is to maintain high quality recreation opportunities, particularly those that are water-based. The priority is to protect the resource base necessary for public recreation, commercial tourism and cottaging. Resource extraction remains a priority in non-shoreline areas, and plans will be co-ordinated to ensure compatibility with recreation requirements.

Water storage for hydroelectric power generation is a significant use in shoreline areas.

Industrial development will be encouraged to locate within or adjacent to existing communities and in accordance with municipal development controls. Development on hazard lands will be discouraged.

Two historic locations (Powell and Cairo Townships) and two archaeological sites (Baden and Van Hise Townships) will be given consideration during the review of proposals and the implementation of plans. The Ministry will investigate further mechanisms for protecting the regionally significant cultural resources on Duncan Lake and at Fort Matachewan.

c. Land Use Activity for Area Number 12 — WEST MONTREAL AND MONTREAL RIVERS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		New pit development is acceptable if it does not conflict with the primary intent of the area for recreation. Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be placed in quarry and work permits and may include 120 meter setbacks from significant cultural, recreational or habitat sites. Progressive rehabilitation of all gravel pits will be encouraged.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial harvesting of non-game species may be considered on a case by case basis.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Cottaging	x		Crown subdivision development is to proceed as indicated in the existing lake plan for Mistinikon Lake (33 new lots). Sisseney Lake will be considered for future Crown cottage lot development. The maximum number of anticipated lots on Sisseney is 10.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreation is encouraged. Designated canoe routes will be maintained to a high quality standard.
Forestry	x		Forestry activities are proposed in the area. Forest management and operating plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of recreation values, particularly canoe routes, fish and wildlife habitat and historic sites. Modified forest management practices will be used in shoreline areas. Harvesting of Crown timber within 120 m. of Upper Matachewan, Shillington and Miller Lakes will be carefully controlled.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. The disposition of surface rights may be excluded from all unpatented mining claims within 120 m. of all waterbodies but this does not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration rights.
Provincial parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		Roads for mineral exploration and extraction purposes and forestry activities are acceptable. New permanent crossings of canoe routes will be minimized. New access to lakes will be discouraged except where indicated by approved lake or fisheries plan.
Rural Residential	x		New activity will be in accordance with municipal planning controls. In areas without such controls, Crown land disposition will only be permitted with the concurrence of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.
Sport Fishing	x		Special management techniques may be required to maintain the warm water fishery. Upper Matachewan, Shillington and Miller Lakes will be managed as lake trout fisheries.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Tourism	x		Upgrading of existing facilities is encouraged. Crown land may be made available for expansion requirements. New commercial development will be considered where compatible with the resource capabilities. New commercial development is discouraged on Shillington, Miller and Upper Matachewan Lakes and no Crown land will be disposed of on these waterbodies for this purpose.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development	x		New activity will be in accordance with municipal planning controls. In areas without such controls, Crown land disposition for urban uses will only be permitted with the concurrence of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.
Other	x		Existing water storage use is acceptable. The Ministry will participate in any further hydraulic power studies for the Montreal River watershed.

13. ELK LAKE MANAGEMENT UNIT

a. Area Description

Located in the southwest end of the District, the area is accessed by Highway 560 and forest access roads. The area is sparsely settled but includes rural areas of the Township of James and the Improvement District of Matachewan. Crown land in the entire area is presently affected by Indian land claims.

Forest extraction and regeneration will be major activities in the area. Mineral potential ranges from high to unknown, with most of the area having moderate to high potential.

The area includes four commercial outfitters, 20 cottage lots, three official access points and part of two canoe routes (Montreal River and Lady Evelyn River). Isabel (Beauty) Lake is classified as a B1 lake trout lake. Extensive moose habitat areas are found in North Williams, Dufferin, Ray and Leckie Townships. The area includes two historic sites.

b. Land Use Intent

The priority for this area is resource extraction. General recreation is an acceptable secondary use.

Lake plans will be required prior to development on waterbodies. Commercial tourism cottaging and public recreation uses will be considered in any lake plans in this area.

Implementation of some proposals in this area will be delayed pending resolution of the land claims and Caution against Crown land.

c. Land Use Activity for Area Number 13 — ELK LAKE MANAGEMENT UNIT

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be placed in quarry and work permits and may include 120 meter setbacks from significant cultural, recreational or habitat sites. Progressive rehabilitation of all gravel pits will be encouraged.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Crown shoreline cottage development will be provided as recommended in future plans. Inland remote lots may be planned.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Low density uses are encouraged (e.g. hunting, canoeing, hiking).
Forestry	x		Timber harvesting and associated activities are proposed in the area. Forest management and operating plans will contain specific guidelines for protection of cultural and recreational values and fish and wildlife resources.
Hunting	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. The disposition of surface rights may be excluded from all unpatented mining claims within 120 m. of the shoreline of all waterbodies but this does not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration rights.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		
Rural Residential		x	New activity will be in accordance with municipal planning controls. In areas without municipal control, Crown land disposition will only be permitted with the concurrence of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Commercial tourism will be considered as an alternative in all future lake plans in this area. Proposals for non-water based development are also encouraged. Continued remoteness will not be guaranteed.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

14. KENOGAMI LAKE-SESEKINIKA LAKE

a. Area Description

The area's main features are Highway 11 and two large warm water lakes, Sesekinika Lake and Kenogami Lake. None of the area is within organized municipalities.

The area is used for highway commercial development, rural residences, cottaging (about 400 lots) and commercial tourism (4 resorts).

There are areas of good quality aggregate in the area. Mineral potential is mainly medium with some high. Some small areas are forecast for timber harvesting. There is a seed orchard located in Crenfell Township.

b. Land Use Intent

The intent of this area is to provide for the existing mix of land uses. The retention of the recreation environment will have priority in shoreline areas. Resource extraction and highway commercial expansion are secondary uses.

Development on hazard land areas particularly flood prone areas will be discouraged.

c. Land Use Activity for Area Number 14 — KENOGAMI LAKE-SESEKINIKA LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be placed in quarry and work permits may include 120 meter setbacks from significant cultural, recreational or habitat sites. Progressive rehabilitation of all gravel pits will be encouraged.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Grenfell Lake and Hotchkin Lake will be considered for Crown cottage subdivision development. The maximum numbers of anticipated lots are: Grenfel - 20, Hotchkin - 15.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Provision of Crown access to water will be considered if there is sufficient demand. Access to water will be considered in the lake plans for Hotchkin Lake and Grenfell Lake.
Forestry	x		Modified forest management practices will be required in shoreline areas. Forest management including reforestation is encouraged on private land.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration is encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. The disposition of surface rights may be excluded from all unpatented mining claims within 120 m. of the shoreline of all waterbodies.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		
Rural Residential	x		Crown land will not normally be made available for rural residential uses. The concurrence of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing will be required prior to disposing of Crown land for this purpose.
Sport Fishing	x		Management efforts will be aimed at habitat protection particularly for spawning areas.
Tourism	x		Upgrading of existing commercial facilities is encouraged. Expansion of existing facilties and development of new facilities will be considered if resources are capable of sustaining commercial use.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

15. WENDIGO-SKELETON LAKES

a. Area Description

The area is located on the edge of the Little Clay Belt and is accessed by local roads board roads. The area is not municipally organized.

Wendigo, Beaver, Crystal, Little Moose, Miller, Mud, Shepherd, Turtle, Mallard and Skeleton Lakes are included in this area. The major activity is recreation. There are about 100 cottages, three official access points and one designated canoe route associated with the area. Crystal Lake is classified as a B1 lake trout lake.

There is some forestry activity in the area. Mineral potential is medium.

Water level fluctuation in the Wendigo Lake area is a concern for local users. The watershed is partially controlled by a dam located upstream on the Larder River.

b. Land Use Intent

The intent for this area is to provide cottaging and public recreation opportunities. Resource extraction will be a priority outside of shoreline areas.

c. Land Use Activity for Area Number 15 — WENDIGO-SKELETON LAKES

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be placed in quarry and work permits and may include 120 meter setbacks from significant cultural, recreational or habitat sites. Progressive rehabilitation of all gravel pits will be encouraged.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Cottage lot disposition on Skeleton Lake will proceed as indicated by the approved lake plan.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Timber harvesting and regeneration is proposed in the area. Forest management and operating plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of recreation values and wildlife/fisheries habitat. Modified timber harvesting will be used within 120 meters of Wendigo, Skeleton, Crystal, Mallard, Shepherd and Miller Lakes.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. The disposition of surface rights may be excluded from all unpatented mining claims within 120 m. of the shoreline of all waterbodies but this does not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration rights.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Roads will be encouraged to locate outside of shoreline areas.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Crystal Lake (Bayly Township) will be managed as a B1 lake trout lake.
Tourism		x	Crown land will not be disposed of for tourism uses in this area.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	
Other	x		The Ministry will continue its liaison with appropriate groups regarding maintenance of acceptable water levels (please refer to Area Number 3 — Land Use Activity).

16. AGGREGATE AREAS

a. Area Description

This area consists of high quality aggregate sources that are close to the existing road network. There are approximately 40 existing pits and gravel reserves in these areas.

This policy area is well accessed and consequently there are a variety of other uses in the area (e.g. residential, farming, cottaging). Recreation areas include a municipal beach at Crystal Lake (Lebel Township). Crystal Lake is classified as a B2 lake trout lake. There is an Ontario Hydro control dam and generating station at Indian Chutes.

b. Land Use Intent

The intent is to identify areas of high aggregate potential and to protect these areas from land uses which will prevent utilization of the aggregate resources.

Structural development or land uses which restrict the availability of quality gravel resources are discouraged.

c. Land Use Activity for Area Number 16 – AGGREGATE AREAS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Extraction activities will be encouraged in these areas, subject to municipal planning controls where in effect. Fits will be discouraged within 120 m. of Crystal Lake. Extraction is acceptable near waterbodies having limited recreational value or fish productivity. Set back requirements will be determined on a case by case basis. Future pits will be encouraged to locate adjacent to existing pits with a minimum of intrusion into forest plantations. Pit rehabilitation will be required on Crown land areas and encouraged on private lands.
Agriculture	x		Agriculture is acceptable but farming related structures will be discouraged.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	New cottage lot development is discouraged. Crown land will not be disposed of for this purpose.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Forest plantations will be discouraged on high quality aggregate areas. Modified forest management will be used within 120 meters of Crystal Lake (Lebel Township).
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration is encouraged.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		
Rural Residential		x	Structural developments will be discouraged until such time as the aggregate potential has been disproven or the resource removed.
Sport Fishing	x		Crystal Lake (Lebel Township) will be managed as a type B2 lake trout lake.
Tourism		x	Further disposition of Crown land for commercial tourism is not permitted.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	Structural developments will be discouraged until such time as the aggregate potential has been disproven or the resource removed.

17. ESKER LAKES AND KAP-KIG-IWAN PROVINCIAL PARKS

a. Area Description

The two existing provincial parks in the District are included in this area. Kap-Kig-Iwan is a natural environment park, 326 hectares in size and located about 5 kilometres west of Hwy. 11 near the Town of Englehart. Esker Lakes Park is 17 kilometres north of Hwy. 66E. Esker Lakes Park is a 3,237 hectare natural environment park.

b. Land Use Intent

The intent for this area is to provide recreational and educational experiences. These two parks combined can currently provide 44,000 day user days annually and 45,000 camper nights annually. There is additional capacity for another 34,000 camper nights annually.

These parks will be managed in accordance with existing approved individual Park Master Plans and/or existing Ministry policies and guidelines.

18. LAKE ABITIBI

a. Area Description

The southern shoreland area of Lake Abitibi is included in this area. (For the Ministry's administrative purposes, the waters of Lake Abitibi are part of the Cochrane District). There is no road access to within 120 metres of the southern shoreline.

The area has important wildlife areas, particularly waterfowl production and staging areas (Ghost River Marsh, Lightning Point, Lightning River and Teddy Bear Marsh) and moose winter concentration areas (Rand, Lamplugh and Frecheville Townships). The area is known to contain some archaeological sites and has potential for archaeological discovery.

Portions of this area are forecast for timber harvest. Mineral potential is medium.

b. Land Use Intent

The priority for the Lake Abitibi area will be a mixture of public recreation, cottaging and commercial tourism. The amount of development on the lake will not exceed the capability of the resources to support this development. Development will also be planned in such a way as to have minimum impact on significant archaeological and historical sites, wetland areas and fish and wildlife habitat.

A lake management plan will be prepared and will govern development of the area.

Management plans for the Lake Abitibi area will consider the interprovincial location of the waterbody.

c. Land Use Activity for Area Number 18 — LAKE ABITIBI

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be placed in quarry and work permits and may include 120 meter setbacks from significant cultural, recreational or habitat sites. Progressive rehabilitation of all gravel pits will be encouraged.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial fishing will be considered (Refer to *Cochrane District Land Use Guidelines*).
Cottaging	x		A lake management plan will determine the number, location and types of lots to be made available for disposition. Significant wildlife and archaeological sites will not be considered for development.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Low density activities are encouraged.
Forestry	x		Modified management techniques may be used in shoreline areas, near significant waterfowl sites and moose winter concentration sites and near cultural sites. Forest management and operating plans will contain specific guidelines regarding protection of these sites.
Hunting	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. The disposition of surface rights may be excluded from all unpatented mining claims within 120 m. of the shoreline of all waterbodies but this does not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration rights. Special habitat or archaeological sites may be withdrawn from staking.
Provincial Parks		x	Long Point in the Cochrane District is recommended for park status.
Roads	x		Road access to the lake will be limited, but at least one road link to the lake from Highway 101 will be developed. Road proposals that accommodate planned facilities will be encouraged.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Primary commercial tourism uses will be lodges, youth camps, marinas. Secondary commercial tourism uses (i.e. outpost camps) will only be permitted where they are compatible with other uses. The exact numbers and locations of commercial tourism facilities will be determined in a lake management plan, however, Crown land dispositions for commercial tourism uses will be considered using interim guidelines until the completion of a management plan for Lake Abitibi.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to increase the harvest to quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		Efforts will be made to establish wildlife viewing areas for waterfowl and moose.
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

19. INDIAN RESERVES NUMBER 70 AND NUMBER 72

a. Area Description

These two Indian Reserves contain approximately 8,860 hectares of land. Indian Reserve number 70, near Lake Abitibi is settled by a few native families. The Matachewan Indian Reserve, number 72, has about 30 residents.

b. Land Use Intent

Except for administrative responsibilities for some Federal Statutes, Reserve lands do not fall within the land use jurisdiction of the Provincial government. Land use decisions are the shared responsibility of the Federal Government and elected band council. The Ministry encourges the development of reserve lands and adjacent Crown lands in a compatible manner.

20. LONG LAKE

a. Area Description

Kushog Lake, Kinogami Lake and Robillard Lake make up the locally known Long Lake. The major access road in the area is Highway 560. The area is not municipally organized.

Recreation is a major activity in the area. Five commercial tourism facilities, 40 cottages, two access points and a portion of the Englehart River canoe route are located in the area.

There are existing farm operations within and adjacent to the area. Parts of the area are forecast for timber harvesting. Mineral potential is low. There are some wild rice beds in Kushog Lake.

b. Land Use Intent

The intent for this area is to provide for existing recreation opportunities and some additional cottaging. Recreation will be the priority. Agriculture and resource extraction will continue in non-shoreline areas.

c. Land Use Activity for Area Number 20 — LONG LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be placed in quarry and work permits and may include 120 meter setbacks from significant cultural, recreational or habitat sites. Progressive rehabilitation of all gravel pits will be encouraged.
Agriculture	x		Extensions onto Crown land for existing viable farms will be considered where such development does not conflict with recreation objectives.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Kushog Lake will be considered for Crown cottage lot development. The lake plan for this area will provide recommendations regarding the protection of significant fish and wildlife habitat. It will also give consideration to existing development and possible development of cottage lots by the private sector from patented land. The maximum number of anticipated Crown lots is 40.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Operating plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of recreation values and wildlife/fisheries habitat.
Hunting	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. The disposition of surface rights may be excluded from all unpatented mining claims within 120 m. of the shoreline of all waterbodies but this does not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration rights.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Some road development may be required for resource extraction. Roads which complement the recreation objectives are encouraged.
Rural Residential		x	The Crown will not normally dispose of land for rural residential development. The concurrence of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing will be required prior to disposing of Crown land for this purpose.
Sport Fishing	x		Management efforts will be concentrated on warm water species.
Tourism	x		Development and further Crown land disposition is acceptable if the resource is capable of sustaining the intended commercial use.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

21. ROUND LAKE

a. Area Description

Round Lake is accessed by Highways 11, 112 and 564 and local roads board roads. The area is not municipally organized but it is within a Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing Zoning Order area under the *Planning Act* - RSO 1980. The land is almost entirely patented land.

Cottaging and rural residential uses are the main activities. There are three commercial lodges on the lake in addition to over 100 cottage lots. There is no Crown maintained access to water.

Local residents have concerns regarding the water quality and water levels of Round Lake.

b. Land Use Intent

The intent is to provide a natural resource base for existing recreational development.

In this area, the Ministry of Natural Resources' main management concern is the warm water fishery.

c. Land Use Activity for Area Number 21 — ROUND LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be placed in quarry and work permits and may include 120 meter setbacks from significant cultural, recreational or habitat sites. Progressive rehabilitation of all gravel pits will be encouraged.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Proposals for additional private land development will be reviewed with regard to the effect on the warm water fishery.
Crown land Recreation	x		Access to water may be provided by the Ministry if there is sufficient public demand.
Forestry	x		Harvesting activities will primarily occur on private land. Forest regeneration is encouraged.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. The disposition of surface rights may be excluded from all unpatented mining claims within 120 m. of the shoreline of all waterbodies but this does not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration rights.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Rural Residential	x		Crown land will not be made available for further development.
Sport Fishing	x		Management efforts will be concentrated on protection of fishery habitat particularly spawning requirements.
Tourism	x		Proposals for additional private land development will be reviewed with regard to the effect of the warm water fishery. Crown land will not be disposed of for this use.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

22. LABYRINTH LAKE

a. Area Description

Labyrinth Lake, which is located on the Ontario-Quebec border, is north of Virginiatown and Highway 66E. The area is not municipally organized. There are about 20 cottage lots currently on the Ontario side of the lake and a further 50 cottages have been proposed by private sector development. Most of the land in this area is patented.

Parts of the road to Labyrinth Lake are not officially maintained by municipal or provincial agencies.

b. Land Use Intent

The intent is to provide for water based recreation activities. The priority in shoreland areas will be cottaging and public recreation.

The management of the warm water fishery is this Ministry's main management concern in this area.

c. Land Use Activity for Area Number 22 — LABYRINTH LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of other values will be placed in quarry and work permits and may include 120 meter setbacks from significant cultural, recreational or habitat sites. Progressive rehabilitation of all gravel pits will be encouraged.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Private sector development proposals will be reviewed with regard to their effect on the warm water fishery.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Harvesting from Crown land is not anticipated. Forest management practices are encouraged on private lands.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. The disposition of surface rights may be excluded from all unpatented mining claims within 120 m. of the shoreline of all waterbodies but this does not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration rights.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Road development which complements the recreation objective is encouraged.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		The Ministry will continue to co-operate with the Province of Quebec in the fishery management of Labyrinth Lake.
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

23. LARDER RIVER

a. Area Description

The area includes a 200 metre strip down each side of the Larder River and extends from Raven Lake to Clear Lake. The area is approximately 3,628 hectares in size and includes three cottages, two access points and the existing Larder River canoe route. The area includes mature and overmature stands of timber and there is currently some logging activity near the eastern slopes of the river valley. The mineral potential in the area ranges from high to low. The area is withdrawn from staking but there has been some mineral exploration activity in areas adjacent to the Larder River.

b. Land Use Intent

The Larder River area is recommend for park status. The waterway area will provide approximately 1000 wilderness backcountry travel opportunities.

It is recommended that most of the ongoing activities within the area be permitted to continue. An outline of ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the Land Use Activity section, however, it must be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

c. Land Use Activity for Area Number 23 — LARDER RIVER

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing bait fishing operations be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	Further recreational structures on Crown land will not be permitted in the area. The existing cottage locations (three) will be considered for phase-out in the future subject to discussions and negotiations with affected owners.
Crown Land Recreation		x	Not applicable
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/extraction be permitted.
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	Permanent road crossings are not encouraged. A limited number of crossings may be permitted if the need can be satisfactorily demonstrated. Roads associated with mineral exploration will be considered on a case by case basis.
Rural Residential		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism	x		Structural development is not permitted.
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	
Other	x		It is recommended that existing levels of motor boating be allowed to continue.

24. MAKOBE-GRAYS RIVER

a. Area Description

The area includes a 200 metre strip down each side of the Makobe-Grays River and extends from just south of Elk Lake at Bear Creek to Macpherson Lake. Between Alexander Lake and Macpherson Lake, the Makobe-Grays River is within the Temagami Administrative District. The entire area is approximately 3,000 hectares, includes an existing canoe route and is entirely within the Caution on land registered by the Bear Island Indian Band. As the area is not available for staking due to land claims, mining activity is very limited in the candidate area and adjacent areas. The majority of the Makobe-Grays River is ranked as having low mineral potential. The area includes some forest stands with potential for harvest but current logging activity in the Makobe-Grays River area is minor.

b. Land Use Intent

The Makobe-Grays River area is recommended for park status. The entire waterway area will provide approximately 5,900 wilderness back-country travel opportunities.

It is recommended that most of the ongoing activities within the area be permitted to continue. An outline of ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the Land Use Activity section, however, it must be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

c. Land Use Intent for Area Number 24 -- MAKOBE-GRAYS RIVER

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing bait fishing activity be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	Not applicable
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/extraction be permitted.
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	Permanent road crossings are not encouraged. A limited number of crossings may be permitted if the need can be satisfactorily demonstrated. Roads associated with mineral exploration will be considered on a case by case basis.
Rural Residential		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism	x		It is recommended that existing tourism activity be permitted to continue.
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

25. BEN NEVIS TOWNSHIP AND THACKERAY TOWNSHIP

a. Area Description

The recommended nature reserve in Ben Nevis Township is a provincially recognized earth science representation site for calc-alkaline rhyolite lava and agglomerate. It is 0.3 hectares in size. It is identified as 25a on the land use area maps (Maps 2 and 3).

The recommended nature reserve in Thackeray Township is a regionally signficant earth science site containing tholeiitic basalt variations and iron magnesium tholeiitic basalt. The area is 90 hectares in size. It is identified as 25b on the land use area maps (Maps 2 and 3).

b. Land Use Intent

The intent of the area is to protect two representative earth science features for educational purposes. Both locations are recommended for parks status.

c. Land Use Activity for Area Number 25 — BEN NEVIS TOWNSHIP AND THACKERAY TOWNSHIP

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	No waterbodies, therefore not applicable.
Commercial Fishing		x	No waterbodies, therefore not applicable.
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	Not applicable.
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining		x	
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing		x	No waterbodies.
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be allowed to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

E: application

1. METHODS OF APPLICATION

Application of the *Kirkland Lake District Land Use Guidelines* will be accomplished through the regular programs and activities of the Ministry, such as:

- the planning and approval of specific Ministry development projects;
- the input to, and review of, municipal official plans, zoning by-laws, amendments, plans of subdivision, consent applications and zoning orders under the *Planning Act*;
- the review of specific development proposals by other proponents on both Crown and private land;
- the selective application of restricted area orders, under the *Public Lands Act*, in areas without municipal organization;
- through specific conditions, e.g. road and modified management area guidelines, incorporated in permits, licences, leases, easements, etc., issued under the authority of various Provincial acts, e.g. - the *Public Lands Act*, the *Mining Act*, the *Crown Timber Act*, etc.;
- liaison and co-operation with other government Ministries and agencies, such as the Ministries of Transportation and Communication, Environment, Tourism and Recreation, Northern Affairs, Municipal Affairs and Housing and conservation authorities; and
- education and extension programs with private land owners, municipalities and interest groups.

It is not intended that all targets be achieved immediately. The intent is to aim for that level of achievement over the next 20 years.

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS

Ministry land use guidelines essentially indicate where certain activities might be carried out on Crown land and under what general conditions. Resource management plans, e.g. forest management and operating plans, indicate how a specific activity will be carried out in the specified area and how other land uses will be considered.

All Ministry resource management plans must have due regard for the intent of the approved *Land Use Guidelines*.

3. MUNICIPAL PLANNING

The *Kirkland Lake District Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The control of land use on private land in municipalities is exercised by municipalities or the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing under the authority of the *Planning Act*.

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, Conservation Authorities and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents. The *Kirkland Lake District Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the municipal planning process.

Where the *Land Use Guidelines* indicate that the Ministry wishes to try and influence particular land uses on private land in organized municipalities in order to work towards the achievement of Ministry objectives, this will be undertaken in consultation with municipal officials and private landowners. At this time the needs of other users will be taken into consideration.

There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed developments on private land, while in conformity with municipal planning documents, will have a negative

impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations the Ministry will attempt to resolve the situation through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry of Natural Resources is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with the Ministry of Natural Resources' policy.

In municipalities containing Crown land there could be situations where municipal planning documents may permit different land uses on Crown land than those that are indicated as acceptable on Crown land in the *Land Use Guidelines*. Where this happens, and it appears that a possible land use conflict might arise, the Ministry will consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act*.

4. OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

In addition to providing internal direction for the integration of Ministry programs, the *Land Use Guidelines* are also useful in highlighting to the public, other agencies and levels of government what the varied responsibilities of the Ministry of Natural Resources are and will serve as the basis for Ministry participation in the land use planning of others. The Ministry will work closely with other agencies and groups when carrying out its programs. In some instances other agencies may assist the Ministry with application of the *Land Use Guidelines*.

There will also be occasions where the Ministry and others, for example, another government agency, will have different intentions for the same area. When such situations are identified the Ministry will enter into negotiations with the other agency to arrive at an acceptable solution.

5. APPLICATION OF RESTRICTED AREA OR ZONING ORDERS

a. Under the *Public Lands Act*

In areas without municipal organization, the Ministry of Natural Resources may apply a restricted area order under the *Public Lands Act* to control land use on private land when it is considered that a specific use(s) would or may impact adversely on Ministry programs.

b. Under the *Planning Act*

In areas without municipal organization the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing may apply a zoning order under the *Planning Act* (RSO 1980). Such orders have a purpose and effect similar to zoning by-laws prepared by councils in organized municipalities.

In addition to the input to and review of these orders, the Ministry of Natural Resources may request the imposition of an order by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing or amendment to an existing Order.

APPENDICES

A: public consultation

This section outlines the opportunities the Ministry provided for the public to comment during the preparation of this document. The amount of response is also provided. Copies of all documentation received as well as copies of the Ministry's analysis of the comments are available for viewing at the District office or at the Ministry's reading room at Main office.

TABLE A1 OPEN HOUSE PRESENTATIONS (as of November 1, 1982)

Phase	Date	Location	Attendance
Background	April 1, 1982	Kirkland Lake	28
Options	June 7, 1982	Kirkland Lake	51
Options	June 8, 1982	Matheson	19
Options	June 10, 1982	Englehart	36
Options	June 11, 1982	Elk Lake	68
Options	November 19, 1982 (Minister's Forum)	Timmins	150

TABLE A2 PLANNING DOCUMENTS DISTRIBUTED (as of November 1, 1982)

Phase	Number of Documents
Background	251
Options	737*

*No record was kept for documents distributed at open houses or picked up at District offices. These two sources of documents were estimated to account for 140 and 80 documents respectively.

TABLE A3 TYPE OF INPUT RECEIVED (OPTION DOCUMENT) (as of November 1, 1982)

Type	Responses Received
Letters	21
Briefs	0
Meeting Minutes	2
Comment Sheets	28
Memos of Conversations	32
TOTAL	83

TABLE A4 INPUT TO OPTIONS BY ORIGIN AND REPRESENTATIVE CATEGORY (as of November 1, 1982)

	District Planning Area	Northeastern Planning Region	Provincial	Other	Total
Members of Parliament	-	-	-	-	-
Advisory Committees	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Industry	-	-	-	-	-
Anglers & Hunters Associations/Groups	1	-	-	-	1
Commercial Fishing Industry	-	-	-	-	-
Conservation Authorities	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental/Parks Associations/Groups	1	-	3	-	4
Forest Industry	1	2	-	1	4
Government Agencies (including Ontario Hydro)	-	3	3	-	6
Individuals	38	1	4	-	43
Mining Industry	4	2	4	-	10
Municipalities (including Chamber of Commerce)	6	-	-	-	6
Native Organizations/ Groups	-	-	-	-	-
Tourist Industry	5	-	-	-	5
Trapping Industry	-	-	-	-	-
Other (non-aligned Groups)	4	-	-	-	4
TOTAL	60	8	14	1	83

B: rationale for the designation of prime lake trout lakes

Lake trout, more than any other species of fish native to Ontario, symbolizes the dilemma posed by the effects of civilization and society's desire to preserve a highly valued species. This concern is the result of a combination of five major factors:

1. the small number of lakes containing lake trout in Ontario and the world (less than one percent of the lakes in Ontario contain lake trout);
2. the biological limitation of the species;
3. the vulnerability to exploitation;
4. the severity and low productivity of its habitat;
5. its inability to adapt to and cope with a wide variety of stresses and changing environmental conditions.

The 19 lake trout lakes in the Kirkland Lake District have been evaluated and classified according to their ability to produce and maintain a lake trout population.

Ten type A lakes in the District contain excellent populations of naturally reproducing lake trout. On six type A1 lakes the Crown has retained ownership and therefore control of the shoreline. These lakes will be managed exclusively for lake trout. No additional access or development will be permitted. Four type A2 lakes have some private shoreline development. These lakes will be managed for lake trout but consideration will be given to other objectives on a case by case basis. Development should be designed to have a minimal impact on the acquatic habitat, e.g. shoreline set-back. Within the 120 metre area surrounding type A lake trout lakes, forest harvesting will only be permitted if it is carefully controlled and the lake trout habitat is protected.

Type B lakes contain either fair populations of naturally reproducing lake trout or excellent populations which are dependent upon stocking. On four type B1 lakes the Crown has retained ownership and therefore control of the shoreline. These lakes will be managed exclusively for lake trout. No additional access or development will be permitted. The three type B2 lakes have some private shoreline development and will be managed similarly to A2 lakes.

The two type C lakes contain poor lake trout populations. This is usually due to restrictive habitat conditions, e.g. summer oxygen depletion. These lakes will be considered for other uses as required.

The District's lake trout lakes and their classification are as follows:

A1 lakes - Trollope, Clarice, Upper Matachewan, Shillington, Midlothian, Miller (Nicol Township);
A2 lakes - St. Anthony, Raven, Larder, Watabeag;
B1 lakes - Isabel, Sunny, Lulu, Crystal;
B2 lakes - Perry, Mousseau, Crystal (Lebel Township);
C lakes - Nettie, Galer.

C: forest management agreements

The Ministry's forestry program is one of the major means of implementing the government's commitment to strong economic development in Ontario. The forest management agreements (FMA) were developed to ensure a productive forest land base in perpetuity for the long-term health of the forest products industry. As with parks system planning, there is a relationship between these agreements and the District planning process.

The Ministry undertook a review of the FMA process in 1981 which allowed it to make some technical adjustments. The review revealed that the processes used to deal with land use issues arising from FMA's are generally sound, and provided the opportunity to involve the public in the process.

Once land use guidelines are in place, they will provide the base from which FMA's will be developed. For those FMA's which have been negotiated during 1982, prior to the completion of *Land Use Guidelines*, District staff initiated development of a general land use map covering the FMA area.

This land use map showed those areas of the existing licence where forestry operations will be generally permitted. They also indicated where, to ensure the continuing success of resource management programs, forestry operations may be restricted (e.g. caribou range), and where they may be prohibited (e.g. shoreline reserves along canoe routes).

The map was developed from direction provided by the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* the information provided through the District planning process to date, and Ministry staff's general knowledge of the areas. It then formed the basis of negotiation with the company for areas to be excluded from the FMA or subject to special management prescriptions.

The candidate FMA area, together with maps and relevant background data was then made available for public review and comment. After public review and comment, if required, the Ministry and the company undertook any necessary revisions to the FMA area.

GLOSSARY

Back-country Recreation
This includes canoe tripping and backpacking in remote areas, accessible only on foot, or by manually powered water craft.

Candidate Park
An area designated in Ministry of Natural Resources land use plans and which is recommended for provincial park status.

Capability
The natural ability of an area to provide continuous opportunity for benefits under an assumed level of management.

Capacity
The upper limit to which an area of land, or water, may be used or developed without an undesirable change taking place in the environment. Also called carrying capacity.

Coldwater Habitat
Waterbodies having characteristics that support coldwater fish species, such as trout, whitefish, cisco.

Crown Land
All land (including land under water) held by the Province, both land which has never been sold and land which has been reacquired.

Earth Science Site
Public or private land where landforms of provincial interest have been identified.

Furbearers
Animals having commercially valuable pelts including beaver, mink, marten, otter, muskrat, fisher, fox, raccoon, wolf, lynx.

Goal
A general purpose to which the Ministry aspires.

Hazard Land
Land, which because of its physical characteristics in combination with its location present a risk for its occupants including loss of life, property damage and social disruption (e.g. flooding).

Historical Park
A park area selected to represent the distinctive historical resources of the Province in an open space setting, and protected for interpretive, educational and research purposes.

Integrated Resource Management
The co-ordination of resource management programs to ensure that conflicts are minimized and that management which would benefit several programs is encouraged. Integrated management encourages multiple use, but recognizes that in some circumstances management of areas for a single purpose may be necessary.

Lake Productivity
The rate of fish production in a waterbody determined largely by nutrient and energy inputs and exploitation levels.

Land Use Guidelines
A document which displays direction concerning the use of land and water in a defined area. It identifies where and how the Ministry intends to achieve its objectives in a specific district through the use of Crown land and through influencing the use of private land.

Land Use Planning
A process which culminates in a direction regarding the use of land.

Life Science Site
Public or private land where a natural habitat of provincial interest has been identified.

Management
The judicious use of means to achieve ends. Management may have various levels of intensity.

Mining Rights
The right to work the ores, and minerals on or

under any land. These may be granted separately from surface rights.

Multiple Use
A resource management or planning concept applied to very large areas to indicate that all basic uses are accommodated. Typically, two or more uses may occur on the same general area at the same time or in sequence.

Objective
A quantifiable end result to be achieved.

Operational Plan
A part of a resource management plan stating the extent (includes human and financial resources) of all work of any nature to be carried out during one or more years of the management period.

Opportunity
A measure of recreation supply. It is used to describe the number of times a resource or facility can be used (occasions of use) in a given time period. An opportunity is considered not to be greater than one day.

Optimum Sustainable Yield
The concept refers to the maximum level of resource harvest which can be sustained on a long-term basis without causing detrimental effects on the resource base.

Policy
A decision concerning the objectives to be achieved and the means of achieving them.

Program
An activity undertaken by the Ministry to provide a service or manage a particular resource.

Resource Management
The control and co-ordination of the use of resources to achieve specific ends. Commonly applied in particular to natural resources.

Resource Management Plan
A plan by which the policies, objectives and targets usually of an individual program (except in the case of an integrated resource management plan) are implemented for a specific resource.

Sequential Use
Where one use is followed by another in planned sequence.

Site District
A fairly large subdivision of a site region based on a characteristic pattern of climate and landform features.

Site Region
An area of land within which the response of vegetation to the features of landform follow a consistent pattern. Each specific type of land (defined in terms of relief, soil, texture, depth and drainage) within a specific site region has its characteristics plant succession.

Site Type
A lower order subdivision of a site region based on the interaction of microclimate, substrate and moisture regime. A characteristic association of plant species will develop on an individual site type within a specific site region. The number of site types also varies from site region to site region.

Sport Fish
For the purpose of this document sport fish are the top predator species sought after by anglers.

Strategy
Planned actions or measures to achieve a desired end.

Surface Rights
All rights in land, other than mining rights, including sand and gravel deposits.

Target
A quantified end to be achieved or completed by a specific date.

Work Plan
A plan prepared annually which defines what management activities are to be undertaken for that year.

MAPS NOT

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CARTES

OMISES